The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 5654.—VOL. XXXV. THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1855. PRICE SIXPENCE.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. — The steamer STAR, will commence on WEDNESDAY, 15th instant, to run as a Ferry Boat between the Waterview Dry Dock, and the Phœnix Wharf, Erskine-street; leaving the Dry Dock at 9 a.m., calling at Gray's Wharf and Darling-street; and will continue to run throughout the day, from 9 a.m. to half-past 6 p.m. The hours from the Dry Dock, and half hours from Sydney. Sharp Post Office time.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—The fast boats ply three times daily between Sydney and Parramatta, starting at the following hours:—From Parramatta at 8 and 11 a.m., and 4 p.m.; from Sydney, at 9 a.m. and 1 and 4 p.m. On Sundays:—From Sydney, at 9 a.m., returning at 4 p.m. Phœnix Wharf, August 4.

REDUCTION BY THE HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Vessels of Freights and Fares to and from Sydney and Morpeth.

The HUNTER, William Pelley, commander.
The WILLIAMS, D. Harding, commander
The PATERSON, J. Jardine, commander.

		s.	d.
Between Sydney and Morpeth, either way,	Saloon	15	0
	Fore cabin	7	6
„ Sydney and Newcastle, „	Saloon	12	0
	Fore cabin	6	0

And intermediate distances proportionally.
Freights to or from Sydney and Morpeth 15s. per ton.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, manager.
H.R.N.S.N. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market-street. 15th August, 1855.

STEAM to the HUNTER, at Reduced Freights and Fares.—The PATERSON (Captain JARDINE) for MORPETH, THIS EVENING, at 11 o'clock.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, Manager.
H.R.N.S.N. Company's Wharf, foot of Market-street, August 16th, 1855.

GREAT REDUCTION of FREIGHTS and FARES by the A. S. N. CO.'S HUNTER RIVER LINE.
PASSAGE-MONEY.
By the COLLAROY and ILLALONG:
Saloon, 12s. 6d.; Steerage, 6s.—to and from Morpeth.
Ditto... 10s.; ditto..... 5s.—to and from Newcastle.
By the TAMAR:
Saloon, 8s.; Steerage, 4s. 0d.—to and from Morpeth.
Ditto... 6s. 6d.; ditto..... 3s. 6d.—to and from Newcastle.
FREIGHTS.
From Sydney..... 12s. 6d. per ton.
From the Hunter... 50 to 25 per cent. reduction on old rates.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sydney, 11th August, 1855.

STEAM to the HUNTER, at the Reduced Rate of Fares and Freights.—The COLLAROY, WILLIAM MULHALL, commander, for MORPETH, THIS EVENING, at 10.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A.S.N. Company's Wharf, 16th August, 1855

STEAM to KIAMA and WOLLONGONG.—The A. S. N. Company's steamer KIAMA, decidedly the fastest and most comfortable on the line, leaves SYDNEY for KIAMA every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, and KIAMA for SYDNEY every MONDAY and THURSDAY, still o'clock p.m., calling at Wollongong, going and returning, to land and receive passengers.

FARES:

To Kiama	Cabin, 15s.		Steerage, 8s. 6d.
Return tickets	Cabin, 25s.		Steerage, 15s.
To Wollongong	Cabin, 15s.		Steerage, 7s. 6d.
Return tickets	Cabin, 20s.		Steerage, 12s.

Victoria Wharf, foot of Erskine-street.

STEAMER TO WOLLONGONG THREE TIMES A WEEK.—The ILLAWARRA, steamer, continues her trips between Sydney and Wollongong, starting from Sydney every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 8 a.m. and from Wollongong every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 1 p.m.

Fares:—
Cabin, 6s. ..... Steerage, 3s.
Phœnix Wharf, 15th August, 1855.

ILLAWARRA to KIAMA, at greatly reduced rates.—The favourite steamer ILLAWARRA will commence her regular trips to KIAMA on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, and continue running as follows:—
From Sydney every TUESDAY and THURSDAY, at 8 a.m.
From Kiama every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 a.m.; calling at Wollongong both going and returning.

FARES:
Cabin, 8s. ..... Steerage
Any arrangements for freight will be made by Mr. ROBERT HALL OWEN, Kiama; or at the Phœnix Wharf, Sydney.

MANNING RIVER STEAMER.—The steamer PLUTO, will sail (D.V.)
From Sydney—every SATURDAY, at 10 a.m.
Ditto Cundletown—every WEDNESDAY MORNING.
WEST and HARRISON, Erskine-street, Sydney.
H. R. REID, Cundletown, Manning River, Agents.

STEAM TO THE MANNING.—The PLUTO, Captain BENAUD, on SATURDAY, 18th August, at 10 a.m.
WEST and HARRISON, Bethel Wharf, Erskine-street.

STEAM TO MORETON BAY. — Reduction in Steerage Fares.

Saloon..... £8	}	Inclusive of Provisions
Fore cabin..... 3	}	and Fees.

Tallow 40s. per ton; Wool 17s. 6d. per bale of ordinary size.
The A. S. N. Company's iron steam-ship SHAMROCK, S. PATERSON, commander, will be dispatched as above THIS DAY, the 16th instant, leaving the Company's Wharf at 3 p.m.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Company's Wharf, August, 1855.
Shippers are requested to observe that there are no charges (such as for wharfage, storage, receiving or delivery) made by the Company on goods shipped by their steamers. Goods for North Brisbane require to be distinctly marked in order to insure their early delivery from the vessel at that port.

STEAM to MELBOURNE on TUESDAY next.—The S. and M. S. P. Co.'s steamship GOVERNOR GENERAL, 800 tons, 350 horse-power, R. F. POCKLEY, commander, will leave Campbell's Wharf, on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, punctually at 3 p.m.
Passengers and cargo landed at the pier, and forwarded by rail, free of any other charge, to the terminus, Flinders-street.

FARES.

Saloon (separate cabins)	.....	.....	.....	£8 8s.
Intermediate	.....	.....	.....	5 5s.
Fore cabin	.....	.....	.....	3 3s.

For passage, and light freight only, apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND and CO., 199, George-street; or to W. WOOLLEY, secretary, Campbell's Wharf.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—Landing goods and passengers on Melbourne Wharf free of any other charge.

Saloon	.....	£8	} Inclusive of provisions, tax, and fees.
Intermediate	.....	5	5
Fore Cabin	.....	3	5

The A.S.N. Company's iron steamship WONGA WONGA, R. G. GILMORE, commander, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, leaving the Company's Wharf at 3 p.m.
JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A.S.N. Co.'s Wharf, 16th August, 1855.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN.—The T. S. N. Co.'s new iron steamship TASMANIA, JOHN CLINCH, commander, will leave the Patent Slip Wharf on THURSDAY, 16th instant, at 3 p.m.
No cargo will be received after noon on day of sailing, and no bonded or drawback goods taken on that day. All bills of lading to be signed at Patent Slip Wharf.
For freight or passage apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Bott's Wharf, August 8th.

FOR MORPETH, the fast sailing clipper MARIA LOUISA, D. ANTONIE, master. SAWKINS and GRENFELL, Maitland Wharf.

THE well-known ketch REVENGE, 30 tons burthen, EVANS, master, for the CLYDE RIVER—to leave on THURSDAY, 16th August, at 12 o'clock. Passengers, £1 a head; cargo, 10s. a ton.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Victoria Wharf.

FOR THE RICHMOND RIVER.—To sail, on THURSDAY next, the 16th instant, the schooner ANNA MARIA.
For freight or passage apply to Captain CAPPS, on board, at Northwood's Wharf, foot of Market-street; or to G. A. LLOYD and CO. Counting-house, 213, George-street.

FOR MORETON BAY.—The fine brig PALERMO, 300 tons, ALEXANDER GOLD, commander, will have immediate dispatch on discharge of her inward cargo.
For freight or passage apply on board; or to HENRY CLARK, Victoria Wharf.

FOR MORETON BAY.—The clipper barque BONNIE BOON, Captain MURPHY, will sail for the above port, full or not full, on TUESDAY MORNING, the 21st instant. Shippers are requested to send down their goods at once to Town's End, where the vessel is lying.
For freight or passage (having splendid accommodations) apply to R. TOWNS and Co.

FOR WIDE BAY.—The regular trader JENNY LIND, is now ready to receive cargo at the Circular Quay and will meet with quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply to CHURCH and MOLISON, 18, Macquarie-place.

FOR WIDE BAY direct.—To sail positively on THURSDAY afternoon, 16th instant, the fine clipper schooner TITANIA, JOHN MACLEAN, master, now loading at the Circular Quay.
For freight or passage apply to CHURCH and MOLISON, 18, Macquarie-place.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF direct.—The first-class clipper-schooner LITTLE PET, 128 tons, FINLAYSON, master, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will meet with quick despatch.
For freight apply to WATSON and BIRD, Exchange-corner, Bridge-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The celebrated Baltimore clipper EMILY JANE, PEAKE, commander, is now hourly expected, and will be again despatched within a week after arrival.
Apply to E. M. SAYERS, 177, George-street; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The favourite clipper-schooner VANQUISH, SCOTT, master, has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch.
Apply on board, at the Bethel Wharf, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR GEELONG. — The well-known trader WILLIAM, brig, 150 tons, hourly expected from Newcastle, has the greater portion of her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch for Geelong.
For freight apply on board, at Maitland Wharf; or to WATSON and BIRD, Exchange Corner, Bridge-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR GEELONG. — The clipper schooner DESPATCH, now loading at the Circular Quay, has three-fourths of her cargo engaged, and is under engagement to sail on the 23rd instant.
For freight, &c., apply to CHURCH and MOLISON, Macquarie-place; or to JOSIAH SLEE, Flour Company's Wharf.

NOTICE.—Neither Captain MEACOM, nor the agents of the American barque ELLEN NOYES, will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of that vessel.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRST VESSEL FOR HOBART TOWN.—The fine clipper barque FLYING CLOUD, P. RYDE, commander, has engaged the greatest part of her cargo, and will sail on SATURDAY next.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain, Circular Quay; or at the office of STERN, BAAR, and FRANCK, 130, Lower George-street.

SHIPPERS TO ADELAIDE.—Notice to Shippers and Passengers.—Schooner VIXEN, for ADELAIDE direct.—The fine schooner VIXEN, WINSBORROW, commander, noted for her quick passages, has room for ten tons light freight, if sent down at once to Circular Wharf.
For freight, cabin or steerage passage, apply to HENRY FISHER, Southern Packet Office, 25, Lower George-street. Sydney.

AUCKLAND.—☞ Shippers to this port are informed that the clipper schooner MARMORA is fast loading, and having three-fourths of her cargo on board, is guaranteed the first vessel away.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board; to CHURCH and MOLISON, Macquarie-place; or to JOSIAH SLEE, Flour Company's Wharf.

KESTREL, for AUCKLAND direct.—The above vessel will sail direct for Auckland on the 15th instant, and has room disengaged for several tons of freight.
Apply to Captain WALLACE, on board; or to F. W. CLARKE and CO., Queen's-place.

FOR WELLINGTON, and OTAGO.—The splendid and fast-sailing regular trading brig THOMAS AND HENRY, 285 tons register, DAVIES, master, has room for thirty tons only of light freight.
For freight or passage (having unrivalled accommodations) apply to A. MOSES and SONS, 21, Bridge-street.

FOR SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.—With quick despatch.—The A1 fast-sailing schooner SEA WITCH, 200 tons burthen, having excellent passenger accommodation, and room for 100 tons light freight.
For the rates of freight or passage, apply to BERKIN, SONS, and HUSKINSON, Wynyard-square.

FOR BATAVIA, with DESPATCH.—The well-known and favourite passenger ship JACOB ROGGEVEEN, 756 tons register, commanded by Captain VAN MARKEN, she carries an experienced surgeon, and is a most desirable conveyance for either goods or passengers.
Apply to Captain VAN MARKEN, on board, at Lamb's Wharf; BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 76, Sussex-street.

FOR CALCUTTA direct.—The fine fast-sailing, clipper-built ship ASA PACKER, Captain PATRICK.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply at once, as the vessel sails on SATURDAY next, to ROBERT TOWNS and CO.

FOR CALCUTTA.—To sail about 25th instant.—The A1 frigate-built East Indiaman GLORIANA, 1100 tons, HENRY TOYNBEE, Esq., commander.
For freight or passage apply to Captain TOYNBEE, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents, 213, George-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.—The fast-sailing clipper barque WHAT CHEER, S. C. BAKER, commander, will sail for the above port on or about the 20th instant.
For freight or passage, (having superior accommodations) apply to the commander on board, at the Circular Wharf, or to MACNAE, BROTHERS, and CO., Macquarie-place.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via TAHITI and HONOLULU, S.S.I.—The clipper schooner RESTLESS, J. N. SAWYER, Master, will be despatched for the above port about the 25th instant.
For freight or passage, having fine accommodation, apply to the captain, on board, at the Circular Quay.

PRIDE OF THE SEA FOR NEW YORK direct. —To sail positively on the 1st proximo.—To persons intending to visit the United States, the sailing of this fine vessel presents a most favourable opportunity. She has cabin accommodation of the first-class, and from her known sailing qualities, it is anticipated she will make the passage in eighty days. To shippers of wool the prospect of large returns is almost certain, as the duty on that article was reduced on the 1st of July (ultimo), 20 per cent.
For further particulars, or freight and passage, apply to Captain HODGES; or to F. W. CLARKE and CO., Queen's-place.

BLACK BALL LINE.—The splendid clipper ship OLIVER LANG, — CRAUFORD, commander, 1293 tons register (under contract for the conveyance of her Majesty's mails), will be despatched from Melbourne for Liverpool on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant.
The accommodations for passengers are of a very superior description.
For full particulars as to rates of passage, plans of cabins, &c., apply in Sydney to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Bott's' Wharf.

FOR LONDON.—To sail on the 12th September.—The fast-sailing Aberdeen clipper ship CYCLONE, 665 tons register, A1 for 14 years, commanded by Captain JOSEPH HOSACK, and the best conveyance now here. She has unusually good accommodations for passengers, and, invariably making quick passages, is a most desirable opportunity for cargo requiring despatch.
Apply to Captain HOSSACK, on board, Circular Quay, or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 76, Sussex-street.

FIRST SHIP for LONDON.—The fine first-class teak-built ship ASIA, 648 tons, R. G. HOWES, commander.
For freight or passage (having first-rate accommodation) apply to the Captain, on board, at the Circular Quay; to GRIFFITHS, PANNING, and CO.; or J. B. METCALFE. 16th August, 1855.

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.—To follow the Phœnician.—The A1 fast-sailing vessel LIBERTAS, 602 tons register, having the whole of her dead weight on board, and the greater portion of her cargo down, will sail positively on the 10th September. Intending passengers are requested to inspect her superior accommodations.
Apply to Captain DOBSON, on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO. 15th August, 1855.

FOR LONDON direct. — The A1 clipper ship LIBERTAS, 602 tons register, RICHARD DOBSON, commander, having succeeded the Phœnician, will sail for the above port on the 10th September. Shippers of wool are reminded that the vessel was built in 1853, and is A1 for 10 years. Her accommodations are not surpassed by any vessel trading to these colonies, and has made the unexampled run of 28 days from the Cape to Newcastle.
Apply to Captain DOBSON, on board, at the Circular Quay, or MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

FOR CHARTER.—The A1 American clipper brig, CARBON, Captain SAMPSON, 300 tons register, and possessing unrivalled sailing qualities, is ready at an hour's notice to proceed to any part of the world. For particulars apply to Captain, on board, off Patent Slip Wharf; or to F. W. CLARKE and CO., Queen's-place.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER.—The fine Aberdeen-built barque CYNTHIA, 281 tons register, carries 350 tons dead weight. Has just had a complete overhaul at a cost of nearly £700, and only wants provisions to proceed on any voyage. May be examined at Albion Wharf. Apply in Newcastle to GEORGE TULLY, Esq.; or here, to JAMES MALCOLM. 9th August, 1855.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER.—The fine fast-sailing brig BROTHERS, 178 tons register, 300 tons burthen, lately employed in the Moreton Bay trade, in good order, and can be sent to sea in 24 hours. Apply to CHURCH and MOLISON, 18, Macquarie-place.

FRENCH SHIP MARIE GABRIELLE. — For SALE, a lot of good Firewood. Apply on board the ship, Lamb's Wharf; or to J. DHANIS and CO., 177, George-street.

WANTED to Charter a first-class Ship of about 500 tons register, for a voyage from Sydney to Chincha Islands, to load Guano, and thence return to Sydney. Apply to CRAWLEY and SMITH. Sydney, 30th July, 1855.

CONSIGNEES by the DESPATCH, JENKINS, master, from Adelaide, are requested to pass entries and remove their goods at once, or the same will be done at their risk and expense. JOSIAH SLEE, agent.

SHIP LLOYDS, from London,—Consignees by the above vessel will be pleased to pass their Custom House entries immediately for the Circular Quay, and to take notice that the vessel will not be responsible for any goods after they are landed; and also, that goods, for which entries are not passed when ready to be discharged, will be entered by the undersigned at the risk and expense of the consignees. BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., agents.

SHIP STARTLED FAWN, from Liverpool.—Consignees by the above vessel will be pleased to pass their Custom House entries immediately for the Circular Quay, and to take notice that the vessel will not be responsible for any goods after they are landed; and also, that goods, for which entries are not passed when ready to be discharged, will be entered by the undersigned at the risk and expense of the consignees. BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., agents.

ALL ACCOUNTS against the Schooner SEA WITCH to be rendered within seven days from this date, at our office, or they will not be allowed, the vessel having changed owners. BERKIN, SONS, and HUSKINSON, Wynyard-square, August 9.

FLOUR COMPANY'S WHARF.—Quay Berths vacant, with ample storage accommodation. Contracts entered into for discharging or loading vessels. A fine yard for stacking timber. Apply to the wharfinger, H. B. WATTS; or to C. S. QUAIL, lessee.

HORSES FOR MELBOURNE.—Horses shipped by the GOVERNOR GENERAL are placed in padded stalls between decks, secured from the inclemency of the weather. S. and M. S. P. Company, Campbell's Wharf.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Moreton Bay Agency.—GEORGE DUDLEY WEBB, Esquire, has been appointed to the Company's Agency at Moreton Bay. JAMES PATERSON, manager. A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sydney, 15th August, 1855.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. — Accountant. — The office of Accountant being about to become vacant, by the appointment of Mr. Webb to the agency at Moreton Bay, applications from candidates, who must possess first-rate qualifications as accountants, will be received until TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at noon. JAMES PATERSON, manager. A.S.N. Company's Wharf, 15th August, 1855.

BONDED STORES.—The undersigned will punt any bonded goods entered for the Circular or Mitchell's Bond from any part of the harbour free of charge. MITCHELL and CO. July 19.

STORES FOR SHIPPING supplied at wholesale prices, by ALFRED FAIRFAX and CO., wholesale grocers and importers, 375 and 387, George-street.

HENDERSON and CO.'S HORSE-BREAKING ESTABLISHMENT, Kegworth Villa, Petersham, Parramatta Road.—Good stabling and secure paddocks for horses. Horses bought for private sale. Communications addressed to Petersham Post Office, or SMITH'S horse repository, Flit-street, Sydney, will meet with every attention.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC. — Albert Smith's Ascent of Mont Blanc. — THIS EVENING, the last night of this delightful entertainment. Parties coming early will have the advantage of getting the best seats. Doors open at 7, and commence at half-past. Admission, 2s.; lower seats, 1s.; no half-price. See handbills.

RETURN of that highly-gifted Actress, Mrs. EMMA WALLER, aided by Mr. D. W. WALLER, and Mr. TOVEHILL, who will shortly appear in several New Plays, being their Farewell in By ney.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE. — THURSDAY, 16th August, 1855.—Triumphant success of Bellini's Grand Opera of LA SONNAMBULA. Miss Catharine Hayes as Amina, TO-NIGHT.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE. — THURSDAY, 16th August.—The greatest operatic triumph ever known in the colonies. Splendid Chorus.—Effective Orchestra. Violino Principale, Monsieur Conat; Conductor, M Lavenu.

ASHTON'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, York-street.—THIS EVENING, August 16th, great combination of talent. Mr. H. Walker, Mr. Yeamans, Mr. Adams, and the whole of Ashton's talented artistes in some new and novel scenes in the arena. WILLIAM EVANS, agent.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—First night this season of THE SEA; or, the OCEAN CHILD.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Madame LEE will reappear THIS EVENING, and dance the Highland Fling.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. CLARANCE HOLT are engaged, and will appear on TUESDAY next.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Immense success of the new French Danseuse, Mdlle AURELIA DIMIER, of the Grand Opera, Paris, who on each occasion of her performing, has been hailed with the most rapturous applause from crowded and delighted auditories. She will appear again on FRIDAY evening next, and on MONDAY perform in the first of the Ballets in the course of preparation, entitled LA FILLE MAL GARDEE; or, Mothers Look after Your Daughters, in which she will be assisted by Madame Lee, Mdlle Jacqueson, Mr. A Torning, and the Corps de Ballet.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Wanted, a few Young Ladies, for the Corps de Ballet.

AMUSEMENTS.—Mr. C. SMITH'S Places of Amusement, corner of South Head Road and Riley-street will be open as follows:—
The PAVILION DE BELLE VUE, open Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings. Dancing to commence at 8 o'clock, Admission 2s. 6d.; ladies gratis.
The CAROUSSEL, open every afternoon from 2 till 4 o'clock. Admission tickets for horses 6d.; ditto carriages 3d. each.
The AMERICAN BOWLING ALLEY, open every day until 10 p.m.

ADAM and EVE.—This splendid Painting will be exhibited in connection with ROSS'S Australian Gallery of Arts, 19, Bridge-street, for a short time, previous to removal to Newcastle. Open from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.

WINDSOR, RICHMOND, WILBERFORCE, and PENRITH.—Theatricals for the first time. Mr. J. FAIRCHILD and his talented company of vocalists and comedians will visit the above places in a few days, commencing with Windsor on FRIDAY, the 17th instant.

PROFESSOR PARKER'S SCHOOL OF ARMS, and Institution of Physical Education, Willow Tree Hotel, Pitt-street.—Fencing, broadsword, gloves practice, and military drilling. Open daily from 11 o'clock a.m. to 10 o'clock p.m.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the proprietors in this Company will be held in the office, George-street, on Wednesday, the 5th day of September, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a director in the room of Robert How, Esq., resigned. Candidates who intend offering themselves for election are required, by the 47th clause of the deed of settlement, to give written notice to the board, at least 10 days previous to the day of election, of their willingness to act in the event of being duly elected. JOHN D. GIBSON, Secretary. Sydney, 8th August.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BALMAIN.—Services in connection with the Opening of the above will be held on THURSDAY, August 16th, and following SABBATH.
THIS DAY, in the morning, Dedicatory Prayer by the Rev. ROBERT ROSS, M.D., and Sermon by the Rev. ALEXANDER SALMON; in the Afternoon, the Rev. JOSEPH BEAZLEY will preach.
The morning service to commence at 11 o'clock; the afternoon at half-past 3.
On SABBATH, the 19th, the Rev. Mr. SLAYTER will preach in the morning, and the Rev. T. A. GORDON, pastor, in the evening.
After each service, a Collection will be made.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, CHIPPENDALE.—The members of the Church of England, residing at Chippendale and Redfern, are particularly invited to meet the Bishop of Sydney in the church THIS EVENING, the 16th instant, at half-past seven o'clock.

SYDNEY GOLD ESCORT COMPANY.—The adjourned Half-yearly General Meeting of Proprietors in this Company will be holden THIS DAY, 16th August instant, on the premises of Messrs. Cohen and Harbottle, the Bank Auction Rooms, at 3 p.m. precisely. By a clause in the Deed of Settlement shareholders not having paid the Call of 5s. per share, which was payable on or before 30th June last, have not a right to be present at this above meeting. By order of the Board, R. GARRETT, secretary. 13th August, 1855.

SYDNEY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A special general meeting of the members of this Chamber will be held THIS DAY, the 16th instant, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration a memorial received from Captain Ross, late Master of the Black Dog.
ALEX. THOMSON, secretary.
Exchange Rooms, 10th August, 1855.

TURON GOLDEN RIDGE QUARTZ CRUSHING COMPANY.—The Half-yearly General Meeting of proprietors appointed by the Deed of Settlement of the above Company, will take place this day, the 14th day of August next, at noon, in the Royal Hotel, George-street, Sydney, for the purposes provided for in the said Deed of Settlement, and especially for considering, confirming, and carrying into effect, a document which will be submitted to the meeting, the resolution of a like document which at the last special meeting of shareholders, held on the 23rd May last, for the dissolution of the Company. By order of the Board of Directors.
The meeting above referred to, was held, and duly adjourned to TUESDAY, the 21st August instant, at the same place and hour.
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 18th September next, at noon, to confirm the resolutions passed at the special general meeting of the proprietors, held this day, extending the capital from £360,000 to £500,000.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN TAYLOR, manager.
Sydney, 15th August, 1855.

FREEMASONRY.—Sydney Samaritan Lodge, No. 843. An Emergency Meeting will be held at the Lodge Room, York-street, on FRIDAY EVENING, 17th instant, at 7 o'clock punctually. H. P. COLES, secretary.

LAW LIBRARY.—In pursuance of the Resolution passed at the Meeting of the Legal Profession, held on Saturday, the 4th August instant, the Adjourned Meeting of the Profession will be held Nisi Prius Court, King-street, Sydney, on SATURDAY next, the 18th instant, at noon, to receive the Report of the Committee, and to consider what further proceedings shall be adopted.
The Committee desire to intimate to the Profession that they propose in their Report to apply to the Legislative Council for an Act of Incorporation, by which the payment of certain fees on admission to each branch of the profession, and also of certain annual fees by Barristers, and of certain annual fees on registration by attorneys, shall be made compulsory. Such fees to be appropriated to the establishment and maintenance of a Law Library.
P. FAUCETT, secretary of the Committee.
August 15, 1855.

No. 55-41. City Commissioners' Office,
Sydney, 15th August, 1855.

SYDNEY WATERWORKS. — Sealed Tenders (endorsed Tenders for Sydney Waterworks) will be received at this Office until MONDAY, the 10th day of September, at 12 o'clock noon, for the construction of reservoirs, filters, &c., at Botany, in accordance with the drawings, specifications, and general conditions of contract, which may be seen upon application at the office of the City Engineer, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock daily. Copies of the specification, with the form of schedule of prices, and every information in connection with the portion of the water works now required to be carried out, may be obtained at the City Engineer's Office. The City Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
By order of the City Commissioners,
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Secretary.

TO LABOURERS.—Tenders will be received until WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, for Clearing about 30 Acres of Land, at Point Piper, particulars of which can be had on application at the Kent Brewery, Parramatta-street.

TO CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.—Tenders are required for the Erection of a Gallery in the Wesleyan Chapel, Newtown. For particulars apply to Messrs. HILLY and LAMBETH, architects, 27, Pitt-street.

TO CARPENTERS.—Tenders will be received for performing carpenters' work, labour only. Apply to W. BRADRIDGE, architect, 190, Elizabeth-street.

TO BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are required for the building of a first-class House, in Bathurst-street, Surry Hills. Plans and specifications may be seen on Saturday, the 11th instant, at the office of Messrs. GOOLD and HILLING, Architects, Lloyd's Chambers.

TO QUARRYMEN.—Tenders are required for excavating and cutting drains in rock. Apply to W. BRADRIDGE, architect, 190, Elizabeth-street.

£1600 TO LEND, in one or more sums, on town or country property, on a moderate rate of interest. Apply to Messrs. NICHOLS and WILLIAMS, Pitt-street.

£10,000 TO BE ADVANCED on security of approved city property, in sums of £100 and upwards. Apply to TEMPLETON and JONES, solicitors, 84, Castlereagh-street.

NOTICE.—If JAMES ROGERS does not call and fetch away the things that he left with R. L. Hill, draper, 42, King-street, Sydney, they will be sold in fourteen days from this date. R. L. HILLS.
Sydney, August 15, 1855,

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to intimate to his patients and the public that in future, at the completion of all operations, the fee must be tendered, being the usual course of proceeding in England, as he has experienced so much annoyance in having to collect small sums. JOHN BELISARIO, D.D.S.

EDUCATION.—The Rev. R. BOAG, B.A. (late rector of Regent-place Grammar School, Glasgow), respectfully intimates that he has opened classes for the several branches of an English, Commercial, and Classical Education, at 2, Raphael-buildings, Prince-street.

FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, 55, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo, conducted by Madame CURTIS; the English department superintended by Mr. Curtis, of T. W. Cape's, Darlinghurst. Prospectuses at SANDS and KENNYS.

PRIVATE TUITION.—Vermont, Camden.—The Rev. JOHN TROUGHTON, having resigned the charge of the parishes of Mulgoa and Greendale, and resumed the duties of his school, is now prepared to receive a few boys, from 7 to 12 years of age, to instruct in the routine of a sound and practical education.

Terms.

Board and tuition	60	guineas	per annum.
Weekly ditto	60	„	„
Day pupils	6	„	„
Washing	4	„	„

Books and stationery extra.
Each boy must provide his own bed, bedding, and towels.
Vermont is delightfully situated on the banks of the Cowpasture River, about eight miles from the flourishing town of Camden.

LESSONS.—German, French, Italian, Spanish. Mr. SCOTT, Sydney University.

FINE ARTS.—Artists, Amateurs, and others interested in the progress of the fine arts in the colony, are respectfully informed that ROSS'S Australian Gallery of Arts, 19, Bridge-street, is now open for the reception of water colour drawings, oil paintings, &c. Artists are politely requested to call at the Gallery, where terms and arrangements will be explained. The following form part of the collection already on view:—The splendid painting of Adam and Eve, by Stewart; the Death of the Old Man in the Bush, Going Out, the Bitter Bit, Two Hours' Sport, Tooth's Brewery on Fire, A Feather, &c., by Dexter. Open from 10 till 10.

MRS. DIXON'S Private Boarding Establishment removed from 2, Wynyard-terrace to Stone House, Myles-buildings, Cumberland-street North. Vacancies for families or gentlemen.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The office of this Company is removed to the building known as the Exchange Corner, Bridge and Pitt streets, immediately opposite the New Exchange entrance from Bridge-street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. — WILLIAM C. M'DONA, M.D., surgeon, &c., has removed from corner of Fyrmont-road, Parramatta-street, to Dungate House, Castlereagh-street, near Liverpool-street. May be consulted from 9 to 11 a.m., and from 5 to 7 p.m.

WILLIAM HARRIS.—If this should meet the eye of William Harris, bricklayer, formerly of America, and late of Melbourne, he is requested to send his address to Messrs. SIMPSON, BROTHERS, Camden, when he will hear of something to his advantage.

IF THIS should meet the eye of THOMAS KELLY, or CATHARINE KELLY, from Castlednwson, let them address to J. KELLY, Ryde, Kissing Point, and they will hear of their friends.

ARBROATH.—WILLIAM SIMPSON, who was in Yass in April last, please write to your brother DAVID, Direct, Mrs. Absalom's, 35, Clarence-street, Sydney.

JOHN and REBECCA LOCK left Aller, near Langport, Somersetshire, England, November, 1851, for Melbourne, Australia. Apply to CHARLES HOUSE, Mr. Tompson's Office, 158, George-street, Sydney, New South Wales.

LOST, on Sunday, at 8.30 a.m., in Hyde Park, a Red Cotton Handkerchief, with a sovereign tied in one corner, belonging to M. MADDON, care of Rev. E. K. YEATMAN, 32, Brougham-street, Woolloomooloo.

LOST, on Sunday morning last, a little dark brown Terrier Dog, white toes on three of his feet, and white breast, and very bold fore legs; ears and tail cut; about twelve months' old; answers the name of Spring. Any person bringing the same to my residence, 31, Market-street, will be rewarded; or anyone detaining him after this date will be prosecuted. G. YOUNG.

LOST, an Electro Gold Bracelet, between Hunter-street and Woolloomooloo-street, on TUESDAY Night. Whoever restores it to the owner will be well rewarded, at 25, Hunter-street.

LOST, a Drayman's Receipt Book. The finder will be rewarded upon delivering it to D. COOPER and Co., Waterloo Warehouse, 309, George street. August 15.

LEFT in an Omnibus, or LOST in Lower George-street, a Sable Victorine. Whoever will bring the same to H. W. GOLDING, jeweller, George-street, will be rewarded for their trouble.

FOUND, one Sheep. The owner can have it by paying expenses. JAMES CLARKE, Redfern-street, Chippendale.

£1 REWARD.—Strayed, from Mr. Michael Hyland's, of the Bark Huts, Liverpool Road, a Black Bay Mare, branded W on near shoulder. The above sum will be paid on its recovery, by Mr. HYLAND.

£5 REWARD.—Lost, a Cheenut Horse, long tail, fired on the near fore leg, branded 8J (slightly) on the near shoulder, TK off shoulder. Was last seen near Dean's public-house, on the Western Road. Any one delivering him to the undersigned will receive the above reward. SAMUEL JENNER. Bankwm Hills, August 13.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS. — A wonderful Cure of Ulcers in the Leg.—Frederick Iliff, of Fort Fairy, Melbourne, was afflicted for eight years with seven ulcers in the leg, like the keys of a flute, which discharged continuously, and rendered his life one of the greatest wretchedness and misery; many remedies were tried in vain, he became worse, at last he had recourse to Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and by persevering with these remedies in accordance with the printed directions for nine weeks he was radically cured, and is now able to walk better than ever he was in his life. Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the civilised world, and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices:—1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. each pot. ☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

A HEALTHY Young Woman, whose husband is at the diggings, wants a Situation as Wet Nurse. Apply at BRIMMER'S Office, opposite Royal Hotel. A number of Girls want situations. A Shingler wanted immediately.

A HIGHLY Respectable Person is desirous of a situation as Housekeeper, or has no objection to wait upon an invalid; she

ERRONEOUS STATEMENTS IN DEBATE.

[From a Correspondent.]

I have read with much interest your report of the debate on Tuesday evening, upon Mr. Darvall's motion for the introduction of a Bill to abolish capital punishment in cases of rape.

In the necessity for some such measure as this I fully concur. If capital punishment be lawful in any case, a point against which I will not here argue, it ought only, I submit, to be imposed as the penalty of blood-guiltiness. But even admitting that, in the circumstances of this colony, it might be lawfully imposed upon persons convicted of rape, it is a sufficiently strong argument for its abolition that, in practice, it is not carried out. To maintain on the Statute Book a law which prescribes death as the punishment for a particular crime; and, in practice, to impose but two or three years' imprisonment on those who are convicted of that crime, is worse than inconsistent. It is mischievous.

The arguments for a change in the law are strong enough without any mis-statements as to by-gone cases to back them up. When hon. members find it expedient to illustrate their views by quoting cases which have been disposed of in our Courts of Justice, they surely ought to look well into the facts, and satisfy themselves that they are quoting correctly,

Three cases were referred to in Tuesday's debate, and in neither of these were the facts, as they appeared at the trials, correctly represented. I know this, for I happen to have been present at each of these trials. Of course these mis-statements were made merely in error, and not wilfully. It will be well, however, to correct them.

The cases thus quoted were those of Dean, Preston, and Lakeman.

The first of these was alluded to as a conviction for rape, and it was insinuated that the prosecutrix appeared to have only made this charge when it became clear that her criminal intercourse with the accused must be discovered. The fact is, that the prosecution was *not* for rape, but for assault with felonious intent. The woman was assaulted while sleeping, and of course offered no resistance. But when, soon after her awaking, she discovered that it was not her husband but Dean who was near her she *did* resist. Further details cannot be gone into without indecency, but as sworn to they were conclusive enough. And there was the evidence on oath of two persons, the husband of the prosecutrix, and a woman who was walking with him, that their approach to the hut was hastened by her cries. Had Dean been tried for the capital offence he must have been convicted, for there was no consent of the *will*. As it was, he was convicted for the assault only.

The case of Preston was a very singular one. Not more singular, however, than one or two others in the annals of crime. In reference to this case, it was stated that the prosecutrix was "little worthy of credit," and that she had shortly before been taking liberties with a married man. Now, her credit was in no way impeached at the trial; and although it appeared that her master—a married man, and the person then accused—had *attempted* a liberty with her (i.e. had tried to kiss her) a short time before, she had successfully resisted this attempt. The man was convicted. And it was scarcely possible to have heard the trial without being convinced that, strange as the circumstances were, his guilt was established beyond all reasonable doubt. A petition was got up in his favour, however, in which the girl and her mother joined, and the sentence of death which had been passed upon him was commuted to one of three years' imprisonment.

The third case, that of Lakeman, who was tried only last week, was evidently the cause of this debate. The details, proven and unproven, were elaborately entered upon. These, however, I will not discuss. It is sufficient for my purpose to allude to the main features of the case, which are rather cast in the shade by these minute particulars. The prisoner was well defended, and we may take it that everything which could tell in his favour and against the prosecutrix was made the most of. Now what was, substantially, his defence. It was not denied that he had violated the person of a young married woman, his servant, against her will, but it was asserted that she had not made such strong resistance as she might have done; and that both herself and her husband would have overlooked this first outrage if the offence had not been repeated within a few days afterwards. The woman displayed no great sensitiveness, it is true, but she immediately told her husband what had occurred. She would scarcely have done this, had she been a consentent party; for she and Lakeman were alone in the house, and there was not the slightest danger of detection. And had there been any stain upon her chastity, or upon her general character, it would have been assuredly raked up and used for the defence.

It is no answer, legally or morally, to a charge of this nature to plead that the victim of the outrage has pardoned it, or has been inclined to pardon it. Many a woman would rather bear this gross wrong in silence than undergo the terrible ordeal of describing her dishonour with disgusting minuteness before an assemblage of men—publishing her shame to the world, and exposing herself to the privileged abuse of an advocate whose words, although they may be far from expressing his real opinion, have great weight with nearly all who hear them. And the very fact that the declared punishment for this offence, if established, is death, has often, as one member rightly assumed, the effect of preventing prosecution. Mitigate the punishment nominally, as has already been done in practice, and fewer offenders will escape.

In Lakeman's case, the jury could not, I contend, consistently with their oaths, have done otherwise than convict. The evidence indeed, showed two things pretty clearly—1. That the first offence would scarcely have been made a subject of prosecution had not a second outrage been perpetrated? That neither on the part of the woman nor on that of her husband was there any strong sense of wounded honor to be appeased. They seemed to have regarded the matter just as they would have looked at a severe horse-whipping administered to the woman by the prisoner's hand—she had been cruelly used; nothing more. These conclusions, however, in no way affected the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, and, very properly, did not affect the decision of the jury. But they may, very fairly indeed, be considered by the Executive in apportioning the amount of punishment to which Lakeman shall he subjected. A comparatively small amount of punishment would, in such a case as this, satisfy the demands of justice. But to say that in this case a small amount of punishment would suffice is a very different thing from impugning the verdict of the jury.

In alluding to these cases, I have been guided only by the proofs on oath which I have listened to in open Court. In reference to most cases there is usually a good deal of gossip which would seldom stand the test of a judicial investigation, and upon which it is dangerous to place any reliance. Perhaps some rumours of this nature may have reached the ears of hon. members in reference to the cases alluded to. Tha question, however, is not, whether what they have been informed is true or false, but whether the conviction, tested by the evidence actually adduced in support of each, were just or unjust.

C. S.

RAYS OF HOPE FROM THE CRIMEA.

(From the Illustrated London News, May 12.)

The cheerful tone of recent communications from the Camp before Sebastopol, and the satisfactory information we receive as to the health of the soldiers, the strength of the works, and the abundance of provision and materiel, would justify a belief that a grand struggle will speedily be followed by a great success. But there are two sides to the picture of war; and throughout the whole campaign Englishmen have been unequal to the accomplishment of the feat of regarding both at once. The army has either been ruined, starved, and dispirited, and about to be driven into the sea; or, reinforced, and flushed with military ardour, was about, on the next day, or the day after at latest, to plant its victorious banners on the Star Fort and in the town. "A generous public no cold medium knows." It is now time to try and hit that medium. The speedy rectification of false impressions, by means of the electric telegraph, renders it absurd that the over-sanguine or the over-fearful should continue to promulgate their incorrect or unworthy views of the position of the Allies.

Especially is it most desirable that there should be no mystification upon the subject of the war at the present crisis, when our anxieties are additionally complicated by the intimation that Austria is willing but afraid to make common cause with the Allies; and that France and England may ultimately be left to do the work without her assistance. The situation of affairs before Sebastopol thus becomes at once a question of double interest; and the details of the siege, monotonous and discouraging as they have long been, acquire a great significance. First, as regards the actual capture of the town and great fort, it may be said that the balance of probabilities is now in favour of the reduction of the place, even if the commanders adhere to the bit-by-bit system of destruction which saves blood at the expense of powder. The skilful and pertinacious efforts of the French have weakened and wasted the defences against which they have pushed their scientific attack. Here a bulwark has been crumbled up by their mines, there a battery has been crushed by their cannon. Nor has the cold steel been idle, and the Allies have suddenly wrested, by the strong hand, the murderous rifle-pits from the enemy, and a number of his mortars have been seized and prisoners taken. He has sought by a series of desperate onslaughts, to repair his loss, but the Allies have held their own, and he has retreated with thinned ranks and disgraced banners. We have approached somewhat nearer, but whether for a "dreadful close," or only as an instalment of similar progress, is as yet unknown. Opposite statements, which may, however, be reconciled, are put forth, and the generals are described as waiting for reinforcements, in order to storm, and as about to renew bombardment, that the lives of the soldiers may not be needlessly risked. It seems probable that the assault will be given, but not until the reinforcement is complete. That the assault will be successful it would be an insult to the generals and to the soldiers to doubt: the former will not dare to make it unless military probabilities justify the act; and when did the latter fail to reduce probabilities of victory into glorious certainties?

All that can be said, therefore, on the first part of the question is, that the capture of Sebastopol is a matter of somewhat more reasonable expectation than was the case a few weeks ago. But a much larger field of enquiry opens upon the view, when, in the presence of the grand interests which a changed positions of affairs may evoke, the Allies are asked how stand the prospects of the war. From the Baltic to the Euxine ranges the material for reply. Suppose that Sebastopol has fallen, and that the Russian forces, retreating for consolidation, and not pursued by the Allied armies, temporarily exhausted with their great effort, unite, and attack—and are, as we may hope they will be, utterly routed. Suppose the recruited allies achieve the utmost success which the most sanguine civilian who daily takes Sebastopol between his first and second bottle can plan out; that the Russians are unable to maintain themselves in the Crimea; that its inhabitants duly aroused to the advantages of constitutional government, form guerilla bands, and slaughter their old masters; and, finally, that not a Russian is seen in arms south of Perekop. Even with this splendid series of glories, this chain of triumph, beginning at Kalamita, and ending at Perekop, Europe will perhaps ask—"*et apres?*" Deferring immediate answer, suppose that we can point to a simultaneous action, and show Cronstadt seething and writhing under the rain of fire from the fleet of Dundas. Then many people will hold that we have answered sufficiently, and that our natural allies—not yet implicated in the fight—are bound to arise and do battle. Others may think that this is a partial view of the case, and that Cronstadt and the Crimea may be ours, and yet that the bulwark against Russia, for which this war was undertaken, will not have risen appreciably from the soil of the continent—that it is but a barricade *pour rire*—"and if a fox go up, he shall break down their stone wall."

In short—and not dogmatically to compress a grand truth into few words—the European crisis is becoming more and more solemn, and those who now shut their ears to earthquake noises, and to the creaking and cracking of the pedestals of Continental thrones, will be bewildered into childish helplessness when the heaving volcano opens into flame. This is a time when a larger and a grander policy than British statesmen have hitherto dared should be initiated. The great European family has now an opportunity of joining its worthier members by a sacred bond, framed, not of diplomatists' tangles, but of two bright gold "strands"—the love of Freedom and the love of Truth.

THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

(From the Special Correspondent of the Illustrated News.)

Paris, May 9.

Since I last wrote to you, the unexpected postponement of the Exhibition has astonished all people connected with it. I was in the Palais de l'Industrie in the afternoon of the 27th ultimo; and although the postponement had been that day determined upon, and the decree signed by the Emperor, nobody had any idea that it was even contemplated. I had seen the Secretary to the Imperial Commission, who talked of the opening for the 1st of May, and of the necessity of closing on the morrow for "five or six days." On the morning of the 28th, the vigour of the exhibitors had sensibly slackened. The incitement to extraordinary labours, to overwork, &c., was gone. But on the following Monday everybody appeared to have arrived at the conclusion that it would be no easy matter to finish even by the 15th, and had set again to work vigorously. The ten days which have elapsed since this time have sufficed to produce great changes; and with a moderate exercise of the imaginative faculties, the explorer may now realise an idea of the effect that is to burst upon Paris (or rather that section of Paris to which 50 francs are a trifle) next Tuesday. For I am positively assured that, as the tumbler says to his ring of spectators, "this time there will be no mistake." The Imperial Commissioners have even asked the English Commissioners to leave part of their gallery space unoccupied till the 16th ult., that 300 musicians may occupy it on the 15th. An address is to be read to the Emperor by Prince Napoleon, some music is to be heard, and the Paris Universal Exhibition is to be declared thereupon—opened! This is the description of the ceremony I have heard from the English authorities here, and I have every reason to believe that it is correct, up to the present time. But between this date and the 15th, the order may be changed. It may even be thought advisable to imitate the procession down the Nave, as formed in 1851 in the Hyde-park Building. I expect that the ceremony will be short, for the English authorities, including Mr. Henry Cole, Dr. Playfair, Mr. Redgrave, &c., were presented to the Emperor on Sunday last, in company with a group of other foreign Exhibition Commissioners.

The principal objects destined for the Nave are already placed, or they are in course of settlement. Our Astronomer Royal's circle and the great naval trophy are advanced. Some groups of French sculpture, and some sculptured altars, are also arranged in the eastern half of the Nave, together with two lighthouse lanterns. The colossal eagle which I noticed four or five weeks ago in the Sculpture-rooom of the Fine Art Building is in the Nave; also a group, by Cain, representing an eagle and a vulture devouring the remains of a crocodile; and a falling angel—a daring conception—finely executed by Ferrat.

In the western half of the Nave I have already noticed some beautiful church ornaments, carved in wood, from Belgium; a large model of a steam-vessel; some German plastic ornaments for churches; some ceramic manufactures, effectively grouped; a splendid bookcase from Bordeaux; and the gorgeous stalls, supported by clarel velvet pillars, relieved by plastic figures lightly gilt, of the Zollverein. The Bordeaux bookcase is, perhaps, the finest piece of furniture yet in the Building. In front of it, in full relief, are four boldly-designed figures representing the four quarters of the world; and at one side there is a veiled figure exquisitely carved. The Germans have also displayed some china chandeliers, that look like beautiful pendent flowers. In the English Gallery space Dr. Royal and Mr. Digby Wyatt are pushing forward the arrangement of the Indian collection. The gay Eastern tent is up; and the Bazaar—a faithful copy of Indian architecture—is in an advanced state. The Empress spent some time in this department last Saturday, and is said to have been much amused with the wonderful collection of Indian products which the Hon. East India Company have gathered from the provinces of our Eastern empire. The English photographs are nearly all arranged, and they will do infinite credit to the professors who have contributed. Mr. Thurston Thompson's reproductions of Raphael's drawings from tke Royal collection at Windsor are perhaps the most remarkable, the most dangerous copies of priceless treasures that have yet been produced by means of the photographic process. Hereabouts Hanhart, and Baxter, and others, have already arranged their coloured engravings and chromo-lithographs. Mr. Digby Wyatt has also covered his allotted space with a variety of designs contributed by him to various periodicals.

In the north-eastern part of the building, on the ground floor, the French have considerable space devoted to plastic ornamentation. They are rapidly filling it. Already I have remarked some fine figures in carton-pierre. The gallery space is almost exclusively occupied with the Lyons cases; the western corner being devoted to an interesting collection of raw silks, cocoons, &c. At this end of the gallery the Dutch space begins: at present furniture appears to be the principal item in the contribution of our phlegmatic friends. The Zollverein Gallery stalls are mostly finished. Some are even laid out, and covered carefully up till the opening. The Belgian section of the galleries is also in a very advanced state. Here are some excellent photographs from Brussels; some lace from the same city; and not far off stands a Berlin-wool trophy of impressive height.

The American space, both on the ground floor and in the gallery, is wholly unoccupied, yet I hear there are eight American commissioners to look after one hundred exhibitors—facetious gentlemen reverse these figures.

The Machinery Gallery is still in a backward state; and it is not pretended that it will be ready for public inspection before the 1st of June. [illegible]ubt whether even on that day the machin[illegible]ill be in motion. The flooring has been so terribly damaged by the heavy packages that it is almost impossible to walk upon it. The floor of the Palace is also in a terribly broken state.

The Connecting Gallery and the Gallery around the old Panorama are being rapidly completed; and I should not be surprised to hear that the refreshment-stalls are to be loaded with babas and groseille on the 15th.

The pictures are all in position. It would be useless to anticipate the verdicts that are to be solemnly passed on the relative merits of the modern European schools; but I may inform your readers that our English contributions have fairly astonished our neighbours. They are surprised to find that we really do know a little about painting in England, and that our landscapes generally are not fogs. I hear that Mulready hits the taste of the Parisian amateurs most completely. Many people are curious to hear what they will have to say about Millais' "Ophelia," and the pre-Raphaelite school generally. I fear they will lustily condemn all that is not shaped in the school of David—all that is not based upon rules painted in black letter! Few will be familiar with the subjects treated. But we have not long to wait. In a few days the Parisian critics will be busy with the art of all nations. May our artists pass lightly under their pens!

Deaths of Scotchmen and Scotchwomen.—Scotchmen die in greater numbers than Scotchwomen, or they leave the women of Scotland at home when they cross the Tweed, as well as when they emigrate, and do not marry, or marry English wives; so that to 100 men at the ages, 20-40, 40-60, 60-80, 80-100, the enumerators of 1851 found respectively 112, 117, 135, and 159 women in Scotland. This great disparity of the sexes, which pervades so many counties of Scotland, well deserves careful investigation in connection with the law of marriage, the household manners, and the occupations of the people.—*Census of* 1851.

PARRAMATTA.

[From our Correspondent]

Sudden Death.—An inquest was held at Mr. Garvey's, the "Babes in the Wood," at the corner of George and Smith streets, on Sunday last, before Mr. C. B Lyons, coroner, on view of the body of Andrew Paten, then and there lying dead. The Coroner stated to the Jury that the deceased was a married man, about forty-five years of age; that he was formerly a sergeant in the 49th Regiment, and had served in China, where he had been wounded; that he had papers showing the approval of his commanders of his general good conduct; that about two years and a half's pension was due to him; that he (the Coroner) had received a letter from one of the Life Insurance Offices in Sydney, wishing to know if deceased was in good health, but refused to state in the affirmative; the deceased was his (the Coroner's) clerk, and in his usual health yesterday (Saturday). The first witness examined was Robert Lye, a labourer in the employ of Messrs. Byrnes. He deposed that he saw deceased in George-street, at 9 o'clock on the previous evening; he was coughing, and said that he had a very bad cough; that he went into friend Whiting's shop, but returned immediately, leaned his head on the post outside, and said, "Dear me, what a cough I have got;" he attempted to go into the shop again, but he fell on his back in the street; I called Mr. Whiting, who assisted me to sit him up, and sent for Dr. Bassett, who came as soon as possible, but he was dead before he came. Mr. Whiting, ironmonger and smith, being sworn, confirmed the foregoing statement. Dr. W. F. Bassett, being sworn, deposed, I am a duly qualified medical practitioner; I was sent for to deceased last evening, but he was dead when I arrived; I have made a *post mortem* examination, and find that deceased died from rupturing a blood vessel in the left lung; there appeared disease of the lungs previously. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

Mr. Knight's exhibition of fireworks and dissolving views gave general satisfaction; the attendance was both numerous and respectable, and we believe Mr. K had every reason to be well satisfied. We never, since a field day of the brave 28th, saw the Barrack-square so well filled by the inhabitants, and, by the vigilance of Mr. Ryan, the chief constable, the best order was maintained.

A meeting of the Commissioners for the supervision of the Water Works met at the Council Chambers, in Macquarie-street, on Saturday last, with Mr. Forbes, P.M., in the chair. Mr. J. R. Holden moved that the engineer be written to, requesting to know the liabilities of the Commissioners, and to see that the works were not proceeded with beyond the funds in hand. It was also resolved that a petition be given to Mr. Oakes, M.C., to be presented to the Legislative Council, praying a further grant of £7000 for carrying on the work, and a further sum of £5000 to bring the water into the town.

Arrival of the Supplement of the "Sydney Morning Herald."—On Monday evening, just as the candles were alight, and the depressing nightfall was taking hold of the spirits, Mr. Mason's little runner appeared like an angel of light, with two days' later news. How truly acceptable is any news from the seat of war, especially when in the absence of anything better, we are always informed of the "Russians being repulsed."

MUDGEE RACES.

(From the Maitland Mercury)

On Tuesday, the 7th instant, commenced the Mudgee Independent Races; and from the largeness of the prizes advertised, many excellent horses were brought into our township. The weather being fine, the course presented a gay and animating scene. The number of sporting gentlemen from other parts was greater than has been seen on former occasions.

FIRST DAY—Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1855.

First Race—The Maiden Plate, of 150 sovereigns, for all horses that have never won an advertised prize at the time of entrance. The first horse to receive 100 sovereigns, the second 50 sovereigns, the third to save his entrance; one event, one mile and a half. Entrance, 10 sovereigns; weight for age.

Camden	(J. Willis)	1
Little John		2
Wellington		3
Teddington		4
Warrior		5

Time—3 m. 45 seconds.

Second Race—The Cudgegong Purse of 75 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of 5 sovereigns each, for all horses—the second horse to receive the sweepstakes. Heats two miles; weight for age.

Coramin	(J. Willis)	1 1
Emperor		2 2
Veno		dr.

Third Race.—The Meroo Purse of 40 sovereigns, for all horses. Heats one mile and a half; weight for age.

Veno	(J. Hughes)	1
Eureka		2 2
Bronzewing		3 3
Camden		dr.

Time—1st heat, 2 m. 58 sec.; 2nd heat, 2 m. 58 sec.

Fourth Race.—The Hack Race, for 25 sovereigns, for all horses—4 years old and under to carry 9st. 5lbs., 5 years old and upwards 10st.; the second horse to receive 5 sovereigns from the prize. The winner to be sold by auction in the usual manner on the termination of the race for £40, any surplus to go to the funds. Post entrance. Heats one mile.

C. S. Lowe's Dandy	(Riley)	1 1
Wm. Readford's Dewey		6 2
C. O'Brien's Miss Flirt		2 3
E. Readford's Don Juan		3 4
J. Cox's Fly		4 5
— Farrell's Catherine Hayes		5 6

SECOND DAY.—Wednesday, August 8.

First Race.—The Albert Stakes of three sovereigns each, with 50 sovereigns added, for all horses, weight for age, one event, twice round the course. The winner to be sold by auction on the termination of the race in the usual manner for £100, any surplus to go to the funds; but if entered to be sold for £80, to be allowed 7lb.; if for £70, 12lb.; if for £60, 17lb.; and if for £50, 22lb. No further allowance for mares, maidens or geldings.

Sir Alfred	(W. Ford)	1
Marquis		2
Quail		3
Priam		dr.

Time—4 m. 4 sec.

Second Race.—The Ladies' Purse of 40 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of 3 sovereigns each, for all horses (the winner of the Cudgegong Purse excepted); the second horse to receive the sweepstakes. Welter weights. Heats one mile.

Daniel O'Connell	(S. Bruce)	1 1
Veno (disqualified.)		
Teddington		dr.

At the close of this day several gentlemen sat down to a dinner at the Royal Hotel.

THIRD DAY—Thursday, August 9.

First Race.—The Mudgee Town Plate, of 100 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of 5 sovereigns each, for all horses; the winner of the Cudgegong Purse to carry extra weight, at the discretion of the stewards, not exceeding 7 lbs.; the second horse to receive the sweepstakes. Weight for age; one event; three miles.

Three horses entered for this race—Emperor, Camden, and Veno. Before starting Veno was withdrawn.

Emperor	(W. Ford)	1
Camden		2
Veno		dr

Time—6 m. 9 sec.

Second Race.—The Australian Stakes of 75 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of 3 sovereigns each, for all horses; the second horse to receive the sweepstakes; weight for age. Heats, one mile and a distance.

Coorsamin	(J. Willis)	1 1
Little John		2 2
Bronzewing		3 dr.

Time—1st heat, 2m. 11 sec.; 2nd heat, 2m. 13 sec.

Third Race.—The Publicans' Purse of 60 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of 3 sovereigns each, for all horses (the winner of the Cudgegong Purse and Albert Stakes excepted); the second horse to receive the sweepstakes. One event; two miles. Weight for age.

Veno	(J. Hughes)	1
Eureka		2
Daniel O'Connell		3

Time—4 minutes.

Fourth Race.—The Consolation Stakes of 30 sovereigns, for all beaten horses not distanced in the first heat of any race during the meeting; to be handicapped by the stewards, or whom they may appoint. Post entrance; one event, twice round the course.

Mr. De Clinett's Eureka, 9 st. 9 lbs	1
Mr. Foreman's Marquis, 9 st.	2
Mr. J. Cox's Wellington, 7 st. 7 lbs	3

HUNTER RIVER DISTRICT.

(From the Mercury of yesterday.)

Opening of the New Court of Petty Sessions.—The first sitting of the Court of Petty Sessions in West Maitland was held in Mr. Gorrick's long room, (West Maitland) on Monday last, in pursuance of the announcement to that effect. The magistrates present were J. H. Crummer, Esq., P.M., Captain Russell, P. Green, Esq., G. F. Davidson, Esq., and A. Lang, Esq. There were, besides, about thirty other parties present, including some of the leading men of the town. The Chairman of the Bench, after expressing his hope that the court would be of service to the community by the effectual suppression of crime, read the official notice of its establishment, and the direction to parties applying for summonses, requiring them to state at which court such summonses were to be returnable. The bench then proceeded to dispose of the cases which appeared on the police sheet, being fifteen in number. At the close of the court business, the attorneys of West Maitland invited the magistrates to a lunch, at Mr. Hammond's, Fitz Roy Hotel, when there were present Major Crummer, and Messrs. Bourn Russell, A. Lang, P. Green, Dr. M'Cartney, Messrs. R. B. Minter, A. G. Ravenscroft, Mullen, and Briggs. After a substantial repast, Dr. M'Cartney proposed a vote of thanks to Major Crummer, for the kind and ready manner in which he had complied with the wishes of the inhabitants of West Maitland, in regard to opening a court of petty sessions, although at considerable trouble to himself. Mr. Briggs seconded the resolution, which was enthusiastically adopted. Mr. Briggs then proposed the health of Mr. Minter, who briefly returned thanks. The meetin then broke up.

Mail Contracts.—Tenders for the mail contracts for the next year are now being called for. If the public in any part of the districts desire changes to be made, or new postal routes to be opened up, they should, therefore, lose no time in addressing the Postmaster-General.

The Judges and the Press.—A second instance has now occurred in Sydney wherein the right of the Judges to direct the non-publication of the proceedings in the Supreme Court, prior to a certain stage being reached, has been denied. In each of the cases that have yet occurred, the *Empire* has denied the right, whilst the *Herald* has respected it. If we do not mistake, the *Empire* in the first case cited the *Times* as an authority, in support of its argument that the daily publication of trials as they proceeded was not only under all circumstances desirable, but that the Judges had no more right to order the non-publication for a time than they had to exclude the public for a time. It does not necessarily follow that because the *Times* is the leading paper in the world, and practically the most fearless, it shall be always right; and we think it is wrong on this question. What may be the abstract legal power of the Judges in regard to it we do not know, but we do know of several criminal cases wherein the premature publication of the evidence would have afforded valuable assistance in defeating justice, by informing unwilling witnesses exactly the points on which they could safely lose their memory. The *Empire* quotes one memorable instance wherein daily publication enabled the Crown to supply, before its case closed, conclusive evidence of the guilt of the accused. How many such cases have occurred? And, on the other hand, how many have there been wherein, daily publication not having taken place, witnesses have lost the opportunity of perfecting their tales and baffling justice? If our own seven years' experience in colonial courts, reporting, is any test, the balance of public advantage is overwhelmingly in favour of the right asserted by the Chief Justice, but denied by the *Empire*, that a judge, when he thinks it expedient, can direct that premature publication of the evidence in a particular case shall not take place. It is idle to say that a hundred or a thousand channels exist for premature publication, verbally, by the spectators, although the written and printed report of professional reporters is kept back. Such verbal reports are not only worthless for the purposes of designing witnesses, but will only confuse them all the more, inasmuch as not one in ten thousand casual spectators can verbally bear in mind, and accurately relate, the exact words the witnesses have used. If a witness about to be called, therefore, applies to the spectators to know what has already been stated, he will find his perplexities increase with each fresh spectator he asks—for each one will differ from another on some points. But with a printed report before him he will have no such difficulty; and he can learn his lesson in a few readings.

Result of Sales.—Result of sales by Mr. A. Dodds since last report, up to Monday, 13th instant: 40 fat cattle, average price £4 4s. each; 68 ditto (inferior) ditto £3 3s. 6d.; 199 ditto (superior ditto) £6 9s.; 711 fat ewes at 9s. 2d.; 17 fat cattle at £6 14s.; 355 fat sheep at 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d.; 6 working bullocks for £39; 8 ditto dray and gear for £60; 4 ditto for £17 5s.; 160 fat cattle (Button's) average £7 10s; 96 pigs at 40s.: grand total £3765 12s.

Providential Escape.—On Friday last, Henry Davis, step-son of Mr. H. Nichols, West Maitland, was driving a horse and dray heavily laden with wood; when near the Polka Castle, the horse, although a very quiet animal, trod on the boy's foot, which caused him to stumble and fall, and before the boy could be got from under the dray the wheel passed over his hips. He was immediately taken home, and by the prompt exertions of Dr. Scott the poor boy is fast recovering. Had the wheel of the dray passed over him a little nearer the ribs, with so heavy a load, it must have caused instant death; but we are happy to say he is now out of danger.

PORT MACQUARIE.

[From a Correspondent.]

August 4th.—It may now be said that with steam communication, immigration depot, assistance from Government for repairs to roads, &c., that we are going a-head, and this view is correct as far as it goes; but to go thoroughly a-head we want much more—to do things by halves is neither to the advantage of the Crown nor the public. The road to New England forms the groundwork of our prosperity, and the immediate sale of the splendid lands on the Hastings the completion of it; and I only hope that the member of our district, Captain King, and the member for New England, will not neglect this important subject, so frequently urged for consideration; and if, ten years since, 1560 bales of wool were shipped annually from this port without even the loss of a single bale, and the Government thought it their duty in consequence to spend £10,000 upon this road in opening it from the township of Macquarie to New England, I would ask the Government and the Council if such a sum of money is to be thrown away for the few hundreds necessary to repair this road, and keep it in repair. If I were in a position to pledge that this road was, or would be, put in thorough repair, I feel assured that I could get thirty resident squatters at New England to resume it, and this would give a steamer and other vessels full employment. The advantage to the public of New England, the miners at the Hanging Rock, and to ourselves and the Crown, would be incalculable. The separate interests of each district I regret are continually impeding each others views and progress, on the principle that they have an equal claim for consideration and assistance. There is no doubt of the correctness of this view in its general acceptation, but fortunately for us we are ahead of our neighbours on the Manning and the M'Leay, in two very important considerations, viz, a splendid township at the harbour's mouth, built by private speculation with substantial stores for storing 10,000 bales of wool, good hotels, good water, an Episcopalian church and two ministers, Presbyterian church and minister, Wesleyan chapel, denominational and national schools, with master and mistresses to each, a boarding school for young ladies, and another for young gentlemen; and I would ask our neighbours, why be jealous of these our advantages because we happen to have them? Join us heart and hand and participate in them, and let each district assist, and not oppose each other: for fine agricultural lands in full cultivation we are indebted to the Manning and M'Leay; for good institutions and our excellent boat harbour we are an advantage to and can assist them.

A few days since the Sisters called here from the M'Leay for water and some supplies, detained no doubt at the entrance of the M'Leay, where there is no township to procure them, until she ran out, as she had only left there a day or two. The Hannah came in a short time since, fully laden, in a fearful gale of wind, with not a hand on board who knew the bar and no pilot, and without ever touching on the bar! She grounded on a spit inside from having mistaken the signal of a private individual on the beach as to the Channel; she remained for a few days on the spit, and came off with the spring tides with very trifling injury. I furnished the captain with what means he required during his detention for supplies and repairs, and received an acknowledgment in thanks from the owners, Messrs. Boyd and Earle, and I make this public notice of such acknowledgment as a lesson to some others who in cases of assistance and expenses contracted on their account, have actually refused to make them good. Our position then is thus clearly shown; as regards the bar it is of so short distance over, and so straight that the experience of the past twenty years prove it to be of bar-harbours the best entrance on the coast. Two really practical gentlemen, the Messrs. Kirkwood, have lately come down to establish a steam mill, but they look at our roads, shake their heads, admit the advantages and capabilities of the district, but this colonial grievance, bad roads, frightens them as to investing. Another establishment, a steam saw mill, is about to be erected, and it is to be hoped that these spirited and interested gentlemen will be encouraged, both by the Government and the public, in all their views. The immigrants in the depôt are going off gradually, but we could not expect, with flour at a famine price, that persons would be anxious to incur additional expenses; but the reduction in flour will help them off the hands of the Government.

The Court of Petty Sessions has been full of work lately with various cases of interest and importance. A mortgager was brought up by a tenant of the mortgagee for taking away and selling windows &c., portions of a house he had mortgaged. The Attorney-General did not consider this a case for committal. A Chinaman in my employ was robbed of £6 10s., all his savings, to enable him to return to his wife and child at the expiration of his services. He had this money in silver, concealed at the head of his bed, and his agony at finding all his hopes blasted were beyond description; and on a subscription being proposed by the men in the same employ, and it being explained to him, he burst into tears. Here was a noble example of feeling and gratitude only equalled by those making the offer to relieve him. This, however, was unnecessary, through the exertion of our chief constable. I gave into his custody another Chinaman, called Gentleman John, from New England, on suspicion, and from information and enquiries, Mr. Murphy was enabled to effect its return through a Chinaman, in the employ of Mr. Young, a few miles from town, who stated he found it in his master's paddock, in an old log. Gentleman John was forwarded on to Sydney, *en route* for Darlinghurst.

The steamer's regular arrival and departure cause a bustle and preparation on those days quite encouraging, and it is with pleasure we hail occasionally the return of our old friends. We have visitors, also, per steamer, some for pleasure, others for health; and as our climate is superior to any other of the colony, and I take this opportunity of appealing to Dr. Douglass, M.C., for the correctness of this statement, so frequently laid before the public. The worthy Doctor, while here on a visit to his property at Rollin's Plains, rode for thirty miles without stopping, deluged with rain, and, although anticipating all the ailments to which the human frame is subject, escaped without an attack of any kind, much to his astonishment—in fact it brought him back to his youthful days and doings. No wonder the Doctor thinks quacks unnecessary. He would pass a bill, no doubt, that in this district no real and genuine doctor was wanted. Drugs are, really and truly drugs here. We want writers on these subjects advocating our interests, and they are the true *People's Advocate*,—not personal invectives only, stirring up animosity among those who should (and must, if their interests are to succeed) work together for good. And I respectfully suggest to the journals of the colony the propriety of arranging that all communications be forwarded to them through the agents of each district, to be accompanied with their opinions on the writer and the subject, which, from their local knowledge and experience, they are in a position to do. This would prevent many articles appearing that are painful to the feelings, productive of no good, and alike discreditable to the writer and the paper in which it appears. There can be, in this view to this mode of furnishing information, for the [illegible] selected for their duties could be respectable and well-informed men.

MR. DARVALL'S NEW ACT.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—In your issue of this morning, the Attorney-General is reported to have stated in Council, in the debate upon Mr. Darvall's Bill to amend the law with respect to rape;—"There was, however, one case to which he would refer. It was the one at Newtown, in which case it was pronounced that the man was guilty of a rape, when the woman was under the impression that he was her husband, when he got into the bed. That was not colonial law; it was not the law of colonial judges, or of a colonial bench, but the law of England, as settled by the fifteen judges. If a man did commit a rape on a woman by fraud, by means of getting into her bed, and leading her to suppose it was her husband—if he effected his purpose by that fraud, it was a rape in the eyes of the law, and so it should be: that was English law, and not colonial law. He was not aware that in any case tried in this colony, any principles had been brought to bear against the prisoners, which were not acknowledged by the English judges."

With every respect for the opinion of the learned gentleman, in all matters connected with the administration of the criminal law of the country, I would submit that the conviction in the Newtown case is as contrary to English law as it can be.

The latest English case on the subject, is the Queen *v.* Clarke, a Crown case reserved—and decided by the Court of Criminal Appeal, on the 11th November 1854.

By the report it appears that in that case, "The prisoner got into the bed of a married woman intending if he could to have connection with her by passing for her husband, but not by force—she supposing him to be her husband allowed him to have connection with her." Held *that the prisoner was not guilty of rape*, and the conviction was quashed. The Chief Justice in pronouncing judgment saying, "We cannot get over the decision in the King *v.* Jackson, and as far as I can gather the opinion of the other Judges, we *all* belive that that decision is right."

Strange this, is it not, that the Attorney-General of New South Wales should state the law of England to be one way, and the Court of Criminal Appeal in England decide it to be the other.

The Judges composing the Court which gave this decision were Jervis, C.J., Coleridge, J., Alderson, J., Martin, B., Crowder, J, the last named being the Judge before whom the prisoner was tried, and who had reserved the question for the decision of the Court of Appeal and had respited judgment.

Unless the fifteen Judges of whom the Attorney-General makes mention, have a jurisdiction superior to that of the Court of Criminal Appeal, it would appear that the unhappy gentleman who was convicted in the Newtown case, had not committed an offence against English law—whether it was an offence under any Colonial Act, or decision of the Colonial Courts, I am unable to say—but if not, under what law is that person suffering punishment?

Surely if, on looking at the authorities, it shall appear that his conviction was not warranted by the present state of the law, some steps should be taken to relieve him from his painful position.

Yours obediently,

15th August, 1855. LEX.

"Purging a Witness."—In a recent trial at the Cape of Good Hope, a convict, known by the name of William Smith, was brought forward by one Gladden, a fellow-convict, to give evidence in his behalf; the latter prisoner being charged with setting fire to the convict quarters. When about to be sworn, Smith said, I beg pardon, but before I am sworn, I would say that my present name is a fictitious one. It was the name I was indicted in; but my real name is O'Ryan, and I will swear as Michael O'Ryan. The following initiatory examination, technically called "purging a witness," then took place:—Attorney-General: O'Ryan, how long have you been in this colony? Witness: Somewhere about four and a half years. Attorney-General: I believe you came here from Van Diemen's Land? Witness: No, I did not. Attorney-General: Where from then? Witness: From the Mauritius. Attorney-General: I believe you have been a convict at

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-five minutes past three o'clock.

MESSAGE No. 18.

The COLONIAL-SECRETARY moved, "That the Governor-General's Message No. 18, of the 13th June, 1855, be taken into consideration with the Estimates of Expenditure for the year 1855-6."

Carried.

THE MARRIAGE BILL.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that this Bill be read a second time, remarking that he had on a former day gone into the merits of the bill so fully as to render it unnecessary for him to go over the ground again. He had stated on that occasion, although he had not doubt it would accomplish the main object which they had in view. His own views of the matter were clearly set forth in the report of the select committee, which sat in the session before last, and in which to a certain extent, he believed that his hon. friend the member for Durham, although differing from him on a great many subjects, entirely concurred. The bill, which emanated from the recommendations of that committee, lapsed during its passage through the House, it being the opinion of many hon. members that its provisions were too complicated, and too likely to interfere with religious forms of particular denominations, to work satisfactorily. It was thought that a bill, such as the one now under the notice of the House would be the most likely to meet with the confidence of the public on account of its extreme simplicity, and the fact that it would not affect the slightest innovation on the religious ceremonies of any particular denomination. The object of the Bill was substantially to effect an extension of the present system on an improved basis, to consolidate all the acts now in force relative to marriage, and to remove all doubts with respect to the validity of marriages previously solemnized. This last purpose was, of itself, worthy of almost any sacrifice, as it must be admitted on all hands that the legal doubts which had hitherto existed with regard to the celebration of certain marriages must tend greatly to shake public confidence in our social system. The bill now before the House contained a clause which stated clearly what constituted and what did not constitute a marriage. It rendered it essential in the first place that all marriages should be celebrated by "officiating ministers," who shall have been registered at least twelve months previously, and that notice of the intention to marry should be proclaimed by banns on two consecutive Sundays; or, in the event of this latter condition being impracticable, that one of the parties should make oath before some surrogate for licenses, or the minister afterwards performing the marriage, to the effect that there was no lawful impediment to the marriage. At the same time it must be borne in mind that although the minister performing a marriage might not be registered for the time specified, yet the mere fact of this omission would not be sufficient to invalidate the marriage, provided the parties married gave the necessary notice by the proclamation of banns, or went through the prescribed form of taking an oath. It had been suggested that, instead of making only one of the parties to a marriage take the oath, both parties should be compelled to take it in the event of their being unable to avail themselves of the notice by proclamation; and he should be prepared, when in committee, to submit to an amendment of this kind. Indeed, he thought some such amendment was very desirable, considering that it might frequently happen that one of the parties to a marriage would have a direct interest in imposing on the other. It would be seen, from this explanation, that the bill would not in any way interfere with the religious practice of the several Christian denominations in the colony, whilst it would ensure satisfaction and security in a legal point of view. It would be observed that, according to the bill as it now stood, the proclamation of banns was required to be made on two consecutive Sundays: but in the event of this time being considered either too long or too short, he should be willing, when in committee, to agree to any reasonable amendment. He would take this opportunity of intimating, moreover, that, as some objection had been raised to the term "officiating minister," he should be most happy to change it for any more descriptive or comprehensive term that might be suggested. Aiming, as he did, in framing the Bill, to combine the greatest amount of comprehensiveness with the utmost simplicity, he had been unable to hit upon any designation which would more effectually meet the requirements of the case than the term employed in the Bill. There had been some doubts expressed in reference to the second clause of the bill, as to the time of the registration of ministers. The second clause provided that no marriage should be celebrated except by some duly qualified or ordinarily officiating ministers of religion, whose name, designation, and usual residence should have been, within twelve months next before the marriage, registered in the office of the Registrar-General in Sydney. He had been asked if it was contemplated that a minister should be registered for twelve months before he was legally qualified to perform the marriage ceremony. That was an absurd idea: it was merely intended that the minister should be registered within twelve months before performing the marriage ceremony. Annual registration would thus be required. If it should be considered by the House desirable to make the clause more explicit, to prevent ambiguity, a given time for registering might be stated—three months, or any other time on which the committee might determine. The object he had in view would be obtained if the clergy were required to be registered within twelve months, so that they could be distinguished. A suggestion had been made to him by the hon. member for Durham, which, coming from such a quarter, he thought worthy of observation; and further, hearing that that hon. gentleman had been set in motion by those at the head of the Church of England in this colony, he was more gratified still, especially as the suggestion made coincided entirely with his (the Attorney-General's) views on the subject, in reference to marriage by register. If his hon. friend made any proposition of the kind he should certainly not oppose it, although it would not be in accordance with the views with which the bill was framed. There was also another matter which required consideration. The ninth section deviated somewhat from the present law in cases in which minors were concerned, and where there was no parent or guardian in the colony, and provided that where either parent or guardian was incapable of duly consenting, by reason of distance, habitual intoxication, or mental incapacity, then the written consent of the judge of the Supreme Court, if the case arise in the city of Sydney, or within twenty miles, or of two justices of the peace in any other part of the colony, should be obtained. In accordance with the present law, certain commissioners, generally magistrates, were appointed by the judges of the Supreme Court. These persons had been appointed in the chief towns, but they were not easily accessible to persons in distant parts of the county, who had to travel a long distance to obtain an interview with gentlemen so appointed. This arrangement had led to much inconvenience. He had, however, heard no objection to any person so appointed, and he believed they had all exercised their discretion with a considerable amount of wisdom. It would be seen by the bill, particularly in the 14th and 15th sections, it was intended the Bill to Amend and Consolidate the Laws affecting the solemnization of Marriages, and the Bill to provide for the registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths, should be incorporated one with another. As this bill, however, was the most important of the two, it was brought before the House in the first instance, and, until it was safely launched and in a fair way of being passed, he thought it would not be advisable to bring the other before the House. It was all ready to be introduced, on the same principle as the bill brought forward last session and the year before. If hon. members allowed the bill to be read a second time, it was not his intention to pass it into committee immediately, (hear, hear); it was his wish that all suggestions should be thoroughly considered, in order that the bill might be made a most perfect and complete measure, as entire and complete as such a measure ought to be, so that it would require no patching or tinkering. If both parties were required to take the oath, of course some alteration would be necessary in Schedule B at the end of the Bill. Then in reference to those parties who belonged to no recognised denomination of Christians, some provision could be made if it was considered expedient by hon. members, but it could not be made to-night, even if the House went into committee immediately after the second reading of the Bill. The subject would require deliberate consideration. He had received letters from different parts of the colony in reference to the subject of the Bill, and he was happy to see the subject, which had been freely circulated in the public prints, had taken hold of the public mind, and awakened attention throughout the country. He thought it would be judicious if the Bill was read a second time, to postpone its committal for a fortnight. As he had before remarked he was quite willing to make almost any sacrifice in order to get it passed into law that section of the Act which had a retrospective effect, to make valid those marriages in reference to which there was any legal doubt in the minds of any parties on account of the manner in which the ceremony had been performed, and legalise the performance of the marriage ceremony by those ministers who were not now duly authorised. The performance of that ceremony by those unauthorised was fraught with serious consequences, not only to the parties themselves, but to their issue. Although the general opinion was that it was hopeless and impracticable to prevent such marriages, it was in every way desirable to do away with such an evil. He did think it was a sad state of things that in this colony ministers of three or four denominations only were authorised by law as competent to perform the marriage ceremony. It was a frightful state of things, and he hoped the House would look at it in its proper sense. A comprehensive measure ought to have been introduced in reference to that most important and serious of all contracts—marriage.

Mr. NICHOLS thought it very desirable some law should be passed in this colony to amend and consolidate the laws affecting the solemnization of marriage. He thought the proper course to pursue on the present occasion in reference to the bill before the House, notwithstanding the enquiry which had been made by his hon. and learned friend opposite into the law of the matter, was to refer it to a select committee for its consideration. Although the hon. and learned Attorney-General had paid such great attention to the Bill, it appeared to him (Mr. Nichols) to be full of difficulties. He believed, in fact, difficulties had been added to those which formerly existed. He would call the attention of his hon. friend to several clauses of the Bill; The first clause provided that the Act should commence on the 1st of January, 1856, and that on and from that day the Acts of Council enumerated in the schedule A, except as to marriages solemnised, and things lawfully done by virtue of any such Act before that day; and the second, that no marriage should be celebrated except by some duly qualified or ordinarily officiating ministers of religion! Who was to determine who was a duly qualified minister of religion? And who was to define the term ordinarily officiating minister of religion? What kind of religion was it to include the bearded prophets? He found subsequently a clause certifying that nothing it contained should extend to any marriage between parties both of whom should be Quakers or Jews—sects more recognised than others. To whom, then, did the clause apply? Did it include the Primitive Methodists and a score of other denominations he could mention! The law would be left in a state ten times worse than at present if the Bill before the House was passed in its present shape. Who was to determine who was a duly qualified minister of religion. To what denomination or sect was he to belong? It might be that applications might be made by some professing Mahomedianism. Who, then, was the ordinary officiating minister of religion authorised to marry such persons? the Christians would say, oh, we do not recognise you. Who was to determine the point? Then, again, it was required that every authorised minister in order to perform the marriage ceremony should have been registered within 12 months next before the marriage, but there was no provision contained in the Bill before the House for the registration of the names of any party so applying. Suppose any one went to register his name, and suppose provision had been made to that effect—he might consider himself an ordinarily officiating minister of religion, but the registrar might take a different view of the case, and refuse his application. In such a case as that, who was to decide!

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL remarked that every provision was made for registering in the Registration Bill.

Mr. NICHOLS continued: He had to deal with the Bill as he found it. Let the hon. and learned member bring down his Registration Bill. Perhaps he might think it too expensive: but he (Mr. Nichols) thought it worth while the colony should grant five, six, or even ten thousand pounds, in order that the law in relation to marriage should be placed on its proper footing. Then there was the third clause of the Bill, which made provision for the publication of banns during divine service on the two consecutive Sundays, in some church or religious building in the town within, or nearest to which, the intended wife shall ordinarily reside! Who was to determine what a religious church or building was? It was very offensive to some persons to call "churches" chapels, and it was exceedingly unpleasing to others to call their place of worship a "religious building"—neither church nor chapel. The difficulties increased the more he looked into the details of the bill. No doubt his hon. and learned friend had read it with great care, and the public would no doubt be thankful to him for performing a duty which he ought to have undertaken twenty years ago—when he entered upon his office. The marriage laws of New South Wales had been a scandal upon the colony for at least 20 years. But it was never too late to amend; and so in the last hour of the sitting of the Council under the present Constitution, his honorable and learned friend came down to the House with the present bill to make amends for the past. There was also another clause in the bill, to which he thought it his duty to allude. The fourth clause provided that every marriage which should be celebrated by any such minister as aforesaid, after compliance with the provisions of the last preceding section, should be a legal and valid marriage to all intents and purposes, and no marriage should be valid for any purpose as to which the said last mentioned provisions had not been complied with. Looking at that clause, in conjunction with the 19th, it did appear to him that they contradicted each other, for the 19th clause stated that no marriage should be affected by reason of the omission of the minister celebrating the same, to cause his name, designation, or usual residence to be registered according to the Act, but every minister, or person officiating as such, who should celebrate any marriage knowing that his name, designation, or usual residence, had not been so registered, or was not then duly registered, should be liable to be dealt with under the 11th section of this Act; or, if the omission was accidentally, or by inadvertence, to a fine of £5, or not exceeding £20, to be recovered by proceeding in a summary way before two justices. It did appear to him that the 4th section, indicating that no marriage should be legal or valid unless the preceding clause of the Bill had been complied with, and also that no marriage should be valid for any purpose, as to which the last mentioned provisions had not been complied with, was in direct opposition to the 19th clause he had just alluded to. He would now invite the attention of hon. members to the 13th clause; he had heard his hon. and learned friend on previous occasions, in his official capacity, state that this House had no authority to pass a bill of divorce. A precedent, however, was made, and the Queen confirmed that precedent, declaring the hon. and learned member's law to be erroneous. The particular case to which he alluded was that of Emma Blake and some other person. The 13th clause was to the effect that nothing should legalise any marriage delared or made (or which should hereafter be declared or made) invalid by any competent court or by Act of Council; nor any marriage where either party thereto had another wife, or husband, then living; nor any marriage which would have been or would be void or voidable but for certain other sections, by reason of relationship or affinity, or of fraud or incapacity to consent, or impotence. Here the hon. and learned gentleman declared the power of the Council to abrogate marriage under certain circumstances, which he formerly denied. Marriage might be voidable by reason of "relationship or affinity." But what relationship, or what degree of affinity was to render a marriage void? Perhaps the hon. gentleman wished to introduce a bill similar to one passed in this country some time ago, when an officer of high rank in the colony of Victoria had occasion to enter into marriage with his deceased wife's sister. The introduction of a measure to legalise such marriages had excited considerable attention in England, and it was a common practice for people to leave for the Continent in order to have a ceremony performed there, which was not considered legal in England. How the clause to which he had alluded was to be defined, he did not know. Who was to determine the "degree of affinity?" Then came the words, "incapacity to consent or impotence." In England the Marriage Act declared that no marriage should be invalid because of incapacity to consent. And then in reference to impotence, who was to decide upon that point? Some women might turn round upon their husbands when they were tired of them, and make such an accusation against them in order to get away from them. But who was to prove the truth of the assertion? There was no Consistorial Court here in which such persons could be tried, and there was no provision for any such court in the bill before the House. If this bill was passed in its present shape, it would be necessary to give power to certain courts to inquire into certain matters. There was no court of appeal in this colony such as would be required, and therefore he considered that 13th clause not only ridiculous, but absurd. He did not consider anything could be worse than the state of the law in reference to marriage in this colony at the present time. He thought, however, some good might arise out of the present bill; if referred to a select committee, that which was good might be retained, and the bad struck out, he should therefore move as an amendment, "That the Marriage Bill be referred to a select committee, consisting of the Attorney-General, Mr. C. Cowper, Mr. Allen, Mr. Samuels, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Campbell, and Captain King." He had no doubt those gentlemen—all married men but one—and of different persuasion in religious matters, would thoroughly consider the subject, and they would see if they could not shape the present bill so as to be beneficial to the public and satisfactory to hon. members. It was quite clear to his (Mr. Nichols') mind, even supposing the bill was committed this day fortnight, it was utterly impossible for a committee of the whole House to deal with the matter properly. He had been complaining for years that the hon. and learned Attorney-General had not done his duty in reference to the law concerning marriage, and he was glad he had now taken the subject in hand. It appeared to him (Mr. Nichols), however, there were so many objections in the details of the bill that it was utterly impossible for a committee of the whole House to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion, and that the proper course was the one he had proposed. He could only say he should be very happy to render any service in his power in producing such a bill as would be satisfactory to hon. members, and also to the community.

Mr. CAMPBELL seconded the amendment. He thought this was a most important measure, and ought therefore to be referred to a select committee. He found, in looking over this bill that there was a provision made for a section of the British subjects called Quakers, and Jews, whose tenets were acknowledged by this Act. He did contend that all the provisions of the Marriage Bill for the whole community should be governed something on the same principle. He alluded to the 8th clause. "Nothing in this Act shall extend to any marriage between parties of whom both shall be Quakers or Jews. A certificate of any such marriage shall, nevertheless, within ten days next following, be transmitted to the registrar of the district within which it was celebrated, by the person celebrating the marriage, or by one of the parties thereto, stating the date and place of such marriage, and the name, designation, and usual residence of each of these parties." That was a simple provision, and he thought that all communions in this colony should be governed by it, as well as Quakers and Jews. He would have a bill so framed that the ministers of every communion would have their own people under their own control, and they should certify the marriages to the registrar. One simple clause would be quite sufficient. He did not think that all these provisions were necessary. What the law required was that expediency should be given to the different communions to celebrate the rites of marriage, and the registration of it, taking care that none but proper persons should solemnize it. If they made that a prominent feature of the Bill it would be giving them all they desired. He thought that many of the clauses proposed would make the law worse than it was before. He quite agreed with the observations made by the honorable member for the Northumberland Boroughs, and he thought that his remarks justified him in his opposition to the Bill. It was quite clear that the 13th clause—"provided that nothing in the previous section or in the fourth section of this Act shall legalise any marriage declared or made (or which shall hereafter be declared or made) invalid by any competent court, or by any Act of Council, nor any marriage where either party thereto had another wife or husband then living, nor any marriage which would have been or would be void or voidable, but for those sections by reason of relationship or affinity, or of fraud or incapacity to consent, or impotence"—destroyed the other clauses, and was proved, by the argument of the hon. member for the Northumberland Boroughs to make matters worse. He submitted that one clause would do perfectly well. The more simple they could make the bill the better. A complaint was sometimes made of the invalidity of marriages under the present law. No doubt the House would take this important subject under their consideration, and he thought the most convenient mode of altering the law would be by passing a short act embodying the 8th section. Why should not all religious bodies share the same privileges granted them as that respectable body of Quakers and Jews had? This would give great satisfaction. He believed, as Christians, they did not wish to throw off the obligation of marriage. There was a large mass of the people who had no opportunity to question the points which had been raised, but who relied faithfully on the marriage ceremony, and believed it their duty to acknowledge these statutes, which they were now passing. Before this House pledged itself to adopt this measure, it was necessary to look carefully into the expensive nature of it. This act provided the appointment of registrars—not less than thirty registrars, and for what purpose, he would like to know? He believed that the amendment under the present act would not compensate for the expenses that would be incurred if they passed the act. He thought, without reference to the features to which he had alluded, that the House should pause before they agreed to what would no doubt lead to an enormous expenditure. As he said before, he believed the whole difficulties of the case could be remedied by passing a short law, allowing the ministers of each communion to marry their people. He did hope that the amendment of the hon. member for the Northumberland Boroughs would be passed, and that the bill would be referred to a select committee. But before this was done it ought to be well understood whether the House gave their consent or not to the appointment of these registrars of births, deaths, and marriages. If a person was anxious to have a death registered, it was his duty to see that it was done; if he failed to do so, it was his own fault. The law already provided a place where births, deaths, and marriages could be registered, and it was quite sufficient to prove whether the party was legally married or not. Every communion had its proper officers, especially the Church of Rome and the Church of England; and these two sections represented four-fifths of the population, and they could see to the registration of births, deaths, and marriages. That would be the most proper course to adopt. He hoped, therefore, the House would not sanction the enormous expenditure for the appointment of registrars, who were scarcely necessary.

Mr. COWPER said he hoped the House would not assent to the amendment which had been proposed by the hon. member for the Northumberland Boroughs. They had already had this question referred to a select committee, and they had examined all the parties who were likely to give them information on this subject. That committee had reported elaborately, and at great length on the matter, and he did not think there was any use therefore in referring it again to a select committee. He should certainly support the second reading of the bill, and as the learned Attorney-General had so fully explained it to the House, he would not trouble the House with many remarks. He did hope that the House would allow it to go to a second reading, and then they could postpone going into committee on it for a fortnight, as had already been suggested. This interval would give hon. members ample time for considering the nature of the bill. It was his intention to move, when they went into committee on this bill, the introduction of some amendments, and also one important clause. This clause would enable those parties who did not desire to be married by a minister of religion under certain circumstances to be married by a registrar. He agreed with the last speaker, the hon. member for Sydney, that they ought to make the marriage ceremony as solemn as possible. There were a large number of the persons in the colony who did not wish to be married by a minister of any religion, and this marriage by the registrar would be as binding as if the parties had been married by a minister. This mode has been adopted for years in England; but it has been found that very few avail themselves of this privilege, though it was contemplated that a large number of people would get married by this means. This bill did not provide for the marriage of those persons who did not desire to be married by a minister of religion; and this clause which he intended to propose would prevent them living in a state of sin, as was too often the case in the present day. With regard to some of the minor objections in the wording of the clauses of the bill, and which had been alluded to by the hon. member for the Northumberland Boroughs, these could be very well dealt with in committee. (Hear, hear.) He considered that the bill had been very carefully drawn up. He himself had paid great attention to it. It was his intention to make some alterations in the wording of the clauses when they went into a Committee of the whole House. Whatever the labours of a select committee might be, it would be superseded by the committee of the whole House. He thought it was unnecessary to refer the bill to the select committee. It had been referred already, and if they were to do it again, it would be better that the bill should be thrown up altogether. With regard to the expense which the appointment of those registrars would cost to the country, he estimated it would be £5000, and no person could say that the money would not be well disposed of, for they would then have a perfect registration of marriages. He demurred to what had been stated by the hon. member for Sydney, that provisions for registration were made by the two largest bodies of the church. Even they of the Church of Rome had not a registration that was at all satisfactory. It was his duty the other day to go into the Registry Office of the Supreme Court and examine a document which had been sent him by a minister of religion, and he was prepared to say that the registrations were grievously wrong. Sometimes the minister forgot to have the marriage registered at all. He thought it was of vast importance that the law of marriage should be defined, and that they should be certain that the registrations were correct. He thought the expense was not too much, when they considered the great amount of labour and trouble that would be required. The cost would be about £5000, and he believed the money so spent would be well laid out. He was quite willing to own that this bill did require some amendment, —and some he was prepared to move. The clause which he intended to introduce he would have printed previously, so that the House would have ample time to give it consideration. With these few observations, he would support the second reading, believing it was the intention of the House not to go into committee till this day fortnight.

Mr. DARVALL said, if the principles of the bill were now in detail, there would be no question as to the propriety of referring it to a select committee. He did not accede to the principles of this bill at all. The marriage law was certainly in a state of uncertainty, and in was quite impossible to frame a measure that would be acceptable, unless they went on the broad principle of making it a civil contract. He did not think the bill was ripe enough for a second reading, for he thought it required more consideration, nor ought it in his opinion to be referred to a select committee, because the principles of the bid had been assented to by the House. However, if they sent it to a select committee, it would give the Council more time for further deliberation, and it was for that reason alone that he would vote for the amendment. He did not believe when hon. members had considered the subject, and made up their minds ultimately, that the principles of the Bill would be acceded too. With that view (no doubt the learned Attorney-General had taken great pains in making this Bill), so he would not vote for the second reading, as he considered it was an interference that was not at present required.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL replied: If he believed by putting this matter before a select committee he could relieve the doubt which some hon. members expressed, he would certainly not object, but he could not see what a select committee could do. A select committee had sat on the subject for two sessions. They had taken all the evidence that could be taken, and examined persons of every sect and denomination in the community. If further evidence was required, and could be procured, no doubt a select committee would be proper; but the details of the bill were so well known, that they could not be settled better than by a committee of the whole House. It would be better to postpone the matter for a fortnight or three weeks, if the House required further time for deliberation; but he could not think that a select committee would do any good. All the members who are proposed in the select committee will be able to take part in the proceeding when the measure comes before a committee of the whole House. The hon. member for Cumberland had said the bill was not ripe enough yet for a second reading. He came in his slap-dash style, and made this statement, which he ought not to have made without a great deal of consideration. If the honorable member would only try his hand in drawing out a marriage bill, he would find that he had hardly estimated the difficulties of framing a marriage bill. He believed he had mentioned in the House before, and knew he had stated it elsewhere, on this particular subject, that if St. Peter and St. Paul came down from heaven and framed a marriage bill, they could not satisfy all the members of the community. (Hear, hear.) On the marriage question Justice Burton gave a solemn judgment in court, that no marriages were legal but those that were solemnized by the Church of England, and the majority in court agreed with Justice Burton. In consequence of that judgment, nearly all the colony would be bastards.

Mr. CAMPBELL thought Justice Burton's judgment was to this effect: that no marriage was legal unless solemnized by a minister of religion.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: The decision of Justice Burton was as he had stated it—that no minister but a minister of the Church of England had power to perform a valid marriage. He was engaged in the case, and remembered the judgment well. The hon. member for the Northumberland Boroughs had charged him with neglect in not having introduced a change in this law before; the parties who had power, in the time he was speaking of, would not allow such a change to take place. A change had been introduced by him, and that was to allow ministers of particular sects, such as the Scottish Church, to celebrate marriages. He was happy to say that, through his instrumentality, persons of all sects were allowed to be married according to their own notions. The bill was introduced for the purpose of putting the ministers of the Wesleyans and the Congregationalists, and other denominations, on the same footing as the ministers of the Church of England and the Church of Rome. In England there had recently been passed a bill to amend the marriage laws. It was introduced by Lord Campbell, but it has been so patched up that he considered it most unsatisfactory. The principle of the bill was to extend and legalize the practice followed at the present day in the churches to which three-fourths of the people of the colony belonged. No matter what the religious ceremony of any class of the community might be, the bill which he proposed would have the effect of legalizing any marriage performed by the members of that class, by an observance of the provisions set forth in the different clauses. He himself belonged to a religion, all the members of which had the strongest possible feeling on the subject of marriages—a feeling perhaps stronger than that of the members of other denominations, and the members of which too, notwithstanding any act that might be passed by that House, would not deviate from the custom which they had received from their church. He considered that the bill should be submitted to a select committee, notwithstanding the opposition of his hon. friend opposite (Mr. Campbell), who, he was delighted to see, had greatly changed in his principles, and who had now come over to his (Attorney-General's) way of thinking. That hon. member seemed to find fault with the separation of the Jews and Quakers, but it would be sufficient for him to repeat his answer, that the extension of the present system was in every respect acceptable.

Mr. CAMPBELL said he approved of the provision of the act relating to those sects.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: It was known that the Quakers had no officiating ministers amongst them, and the former act could not apply to them; but they had certain rules and regulations for their own guidance, and it was seldom that they intermarried with persons out of their own particular society. The present law, however, required that they should go to to the registrar and register their marriage, in the manner prescribed by the particular clause referring thereto; the Jews, likewise, in the same way. It was not to be expected that a law could be made to enforce the same system of marriages among all the different sects, and the new Act was intended to extend the present system, to which people were now long wedded. The two sects, Quakers and Jews, were on an altogether different footing from other sects with regard to the law of marriage. The Quakers married amongst each other; the Jews too, even when amongst other sects, retained their own observances, but the members of the Church of England frequently went to get married by the Roman Catholic priests, and the members of the Roman Catholic Church often went over to the Presbyterian minister for the same purpose, but with respect to the Jews and Quakers it was altogether different. In some cases it should be made a civil contract, and parties who thought proper, in accordance with their religious notions, might engraft upon it a religious ceremony. Under all the circumstances of the case, he thought that it was utterly impossible that a better bill than the one he had the honour of introducing to the House, could be adopted. As he had said before, its provisions would not interfere with the practice of any church, nor with the discipline of any sect, nor with the observances of any religious body whatsoever. He had framed the bill in the least objectionable way to the community that any previous bill had been yet framed, or that could, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, be possibly framed. He hoped the bill would be now read a second time, and further discussion on it postponed till this day fortnight. He would be happy to attend to any suggestions that might come from the hon. member for the Northumberland Boroughs on the subject, as he was aware that he was most competent to give assistance in framing a bill, and he (the Attorney-General) would be obliged to that hon. member, or any other hon. member of the House, for any suggestions that might be deemed useful in the case.

Mr. NICHOLS: Who was to be considered a minister?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: The officiating clergyman of any denomination was a minister. If the bill were allowed to pass, they would then have power to give authority to civil officers to perform the marriage ceremony; the same to be held legal in the same way that marriages at present were legally performed by the ministers of religion. And his commission of registrar would as perfectly entitle him to perform the ceremony of marriage, as would the Pope's letter, or that of the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the hands of any minister of religion. The registrar would in like manner be responsible for the proper observance of the conditions and provisions of the Act; and if any clandestine marriage were celebrated by him, the Act provided the necessary punishment for the offence, as such it was: that he conceived would be sufficient security against abuses. As to religious buildings, there was a section in the Act which distinguished those places—such places as divine worship was ordinarily performed in. In distant parts of the country schoolhouses were frequently used as places of worship on Sundays; and other houses, in places where there were no churches erected, were set apart for religious purposes and were therefore known as places of worship. As to the thirteenth section of the Act, relating to marriages not considered legal, and the suggestion of the honorable member for the Northumberland Boroughs, that a divorce clause should be introduced, he (the Attorney-Gen.) thought that that was a branch of the law that should be kept entirely distinct from the present, which only related to the solemnization of marriage. The question relating to divorce was a most important one, and the subject was one that would require a separate enactment. The honorable member (Mr. Nichols) was wrong in saying that the House had the power to give an order for divorce.

Mr. NICHOLS explained: He had said that the honorable and learned member, the Attorney-General, had no power to force a bill for that purpose: even if a bill for that purpose was passed, it would be a nullity, as they had no power to give it force

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: The Governor-General in his commission, and the Governors in all the other colonies in their commissions, were expressly prohibited from giving their assent to divorce bills: that was what he had stated. A divorce bill, he said, could not be assented to till it was first sent home to receive the sanction of the Privy Council. Only one bill of this kind was passed in the colony, and when before the Council its merits were considered of a dubious character; by the Constitutional Act, however, they would be enabled to pass a law competent to carry out the desired object. At present, the Governor-General had no power to assent to such a bill.

Mr. NICHOLS: The honorable and learned member had expressly said that the House had no power to pass a divorce bill, and yet when they passed the bill of divorce between Blake and Meehan, that bill received the sanction of the Privy Council at home.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL again explained that he merely said it was incompetent for the Governor-General to give his assent to a bill of the kind. The reason that no clause was introduced into the present bill was, it was thought that such a bill if now brought in might override the former Act, and independent of which there was no court here that had the power, under proper circumstances, to declare a marriage invalid. As, however, a marriage that had been celebrated here had been declared in a competent court in this country to be null and void, and in which a divorce had been subsequently granted, it was evidently necessary that some law should be framed to provide for similar cases, should they again occur. The present bill was only an extension of the former Marriage Bill; he thought that, in attempting to go further, they would get into a sea of difficulties that would lead to worse results; and, in all likelihood, in endeavouring to steer clear of Scylla, on the one side, they would fall into Charybdis on the other. He hoped the honorable member for the Northumberland Boroughs, when the bill came before the committee, would give his assistance in perfecting it as much as possible; he (Attorney-General) felt the greatest reliance on the honorable member's judgment in such matters, and in this case would gladly profit by it. He would again propose the second reading of the Bill.

The House then divided upon the motion, with the following result:—Ayes, 27; Noes, 10.

The bill was then read a second time and ordered to be committed this day fortnight.

ABATTOIR ROAD BILL.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL moved that the Abattoir Road Bill be read a second time. He said that the fact of the necessity for this bill was shown by its being only opposed by one individual, and that all the other parties interested had agreed to it; he did not, therefore, suppose there would be any objection to the second reading.

Mr. NICHOLS enquired: Was this a parish road bill?

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL explained that it was not.

The House then went into committee on the bill. The bill provided, 1st. That a road might be opened from the Parramatta Road to Glebe Island. 2nd. That the road be securely fenced at public expense. 3rd. Cattle only to be driven on the road between 6 p.m. and 8 a.m. 4th. Compensation to proprietors and occupiers injured in making the road. The schedule having been passed, the Chairman reported the bill with amendments, and the adoption of the report was ordered to stand an order of the day for this day.

MORETON BAY DISTRICT COURT BILL.

On the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, the Moreton Bay District Court Bill was postponed for three weeks.

MURRAY RIVER CUSTOMS BILL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved that the second reading of this bill stand an order of the day for this day fortnight.

Mr. CAMPBELL thought this matter might well be proceeded with, after the discussion which took place the other evening on the petition presented from Albury.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY explained that this bill had nothing to do with the facts stated in the petition referred to.

Motion for postponement put and carried.

CREDITORS BILL.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said the consideration of the Governor-General's Message No. 43, with further remedies to Creditors Bill, had been on a former occasion postponed on his motion, as the bill had not been printed. It had however now been printed and circulated amongst honorable members, and he therefore now moved that this bill be read a first time.

Bill read a first time, and the second reading appointed to stand an order of the day for Wednesday next.

STREETS ALIGNMENT BILL.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL moved the adoption of the report on the Country Towns' Streets Alignment Bill.

Mr. NICHOLS wished to know if this bill would apply to private townships, such as West Maitland or Morpeth, or did it simply apply to Government townships.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL was not prepared to state positively, but he believed it applied to both.

Report adopted, and the third reading appointed to stand an order oft he day for to-morrow.

POSTPONEMENTS.

The second reading of the Sydney Building Bill was postponed till this day fortnight.

The consideration in committee of the Hunter River Tonnage Duty Bill was postponed to this day week.

FINANCE.

The House then went into committee on the Estimates for 1855 and 1856.

The items on the Estimates were postponed up to the estimates for naval and military defences.

The AUDITOR-GENERAL said the whole question of the defences of the city would be very much involved in the vote he had to propose first, namely, the vote for the establishment of an artillery corps. If they were to have effective batteries, they must have an effective force to man those batteries. It was true they had a Volunteer Corps, but this was not sufficient. It was necessary they should have a permanent corps always ready for service at the guns. It was proposed that this corps should have barracks erected near one of the batteries, near the police barracks at Dawes Point; so that in case of alarm the guns could be at once brought into immediate operation. This being the case, the whole disposable force of the colony would be instructed in the art of gunnery by this corps. The regular forces, the volunteer force, and the police force, whose barracks would be close at hand, would be under constant instruction and training. The message of his Excellency the Governor-General explained the views which it was sought to work out by this vote. In his Excellency's Financial Minute however, it was stated that it was not expected the whole scheme could be put in force this year. That it was improbable that the men of whom it was intended to compose this force, could be raised during the present year. The estimate as it stood originally was as follows:

ARTILLERY CORPS.

	Salaries.		
Captain, at £1 per diem	... ...	...	£366 0 0
2 First Lieutenants, at 15s. ditto	... ...	...	549 0 0
2 Second ditto, at 12s. ditto	... ...	...	439 4 0
4 Serjeants, at 6s. ditto	... ...	...	366 0 0
8 Corporals, at 4s. ditto	... ...	...	292 0 0
85 Privates, at 2s. 6d. ditto	... ...	...	3883 15 0
1 Bugler, at 1s. 6d. ditto	... ...	...	27 7 6
	Working Pay.		
4 Serjeants, at 4s. (300 days)	... ...	...	240 0 0
8 Corporals, at 2s. ditto	... ...	...	240 0 0
85 Privates, at 1s. ditto	... ...	...	1275 0 0
1 Bugler, at 1s. ditto	... ...	...	15 0 0
	Contingencies.		
Provisions	... ...	...	2041 19 0
Clothing	... ...	...	493 0 0
Fuel and light	... ...	...	100 0 0
Total, Artillery Corps	... ...		...£12,018 19 0

In bringing forward this item, however, he proposed making a reduction. He wished the House to vote the pay only of the captain, four sergeants, and seven privates. This would admit the principle of the necessity of the establishment of a permanent corps of this description for the purpose of instructing the regular forces, the Volunteer Corps, the police in the practice of gunnery, and to enlist men to join permanently in the corps. For this purpose it was considered that a sum of £2000 would be sufficient, and he should, therefore, move that tht vote be reduced by the sum of £10,018 19s.

Mr. DONALDSON: The satisfaction which he generally felt in any reductions made by Government was considerably diminished in this instance, by what, it appeared to him, was the rather extraordinary explanation of the honorable member the Auditor-General. As in the case of the Spitfire, which, with the force of 15 soldiers and two drummers, was to be the nucleus of a naval force here—so he supposed that one captain, four sergeants, and seven privates was to be the insertion of the end of the wedge for the establishment of a permanent land force in the shape of this artillery corps. Bad as he had thought every step was, which the Government had taken in this direction, much as he had deprecated the purchase of the Torch and Spitfire—this seemed the most absurd proposal of all,—that they should have a corps of one captain, four sergeants, and seven privates to defend the harbour. He entirely objected to this vote; it was a most ridiculous notion that either in the way of instruction or defence it could be of any effect, and he believed it would be the beginning of a large waste of the public money, which would end in a much larger expenditure.

The COLONIAL TREASURER: It might be a very easy thing for the hon. member for the Sydney Hamlets to turn these votes into jest, but it did not seem easy for him to find any substantial argument against them. He admitted that the suspicion of the hon. member was true; this £2000 was the end of the wedge which they were endeavouring to get in, and which he hoped would be the means of establishing a permanent artillery corps, which would be the nucleus of an effective force for the defence of the country.

The MASTER OF THE MINT would say that the reason that this small sum was asked for was simply that it was impossible to raise 100 men, of which it was proposed the corps should consist during the year 1856, but in asking this small sum they were introducing the principle and establishing the preliminary steps for the construction of a permanent artillery corps. He did not see how this principle could be disputed. If they were to have no artillery there was no use in building batteries. The hon. member for Sydney seemed to have very little notion of what an engineering force was. It had entirely different duties to perform from the artillery. The engineers attended only to the construction of batteries and the provision of means of defence; it was the duty of the artillery to man these batteries.

Mr. COWPER agreed with the hon. member for the Sydney Hamlets in his opposition to this vote. It seemed to him quite impossible to understand what the policy of the Government really was. In the first place they had sent down a large estimate for the establishment of an artillery corps. Now, he, in common with many other members he believed, thought that the intention of this vote was to introduce a trained company of artillery from home. Now, they heard for the first time that this corps was to be enlisted here,—that they were to send home for a captain and four sergeants, and nothing else. Now, he would ask whether, when there was a pressing emergency for immediate defence, if these were necessary for any defence at all? Was it not absolutely ridiculous to suppose that such a corps as this could be raised in time, if it could be raised at all. It was a step like the purchase of the Spitfire by the Government, or building that vessel, when they might have bought a vessel twice the size, quite as well fitted for the purpose, at half the price. He must say

hostile fleet, he maintained that it was the duty of the Government to expend, not only the sum asked for, but as large a sum as possible in providing for the defence of the harbour. (Hear, hear.) It was the duty of the Government to lose no time in getting together a well organised and properly trained body of men, whether from England or from their own resources was very immaterial. No doubt, as had been said by the hon. member for Cook and Westmoreland, England could furnish us with a body of trained men such as was asked for; but he would ask was it right that she should do so, especially when they knew how much her strength was tried in the struggle with Russia, and also that at this very moment she was exerting every means in her power to increase her naval and military forces for the purpose of carrying on the war? (Cheers.) All that he asked or expected was that the Government should be provided with the necessary funds for organising a large and efficient corps at the earliest possible opportunity, so as to guard against any emergency. They might rest assured that the utmost economy would be exercised, and that the expenditure of the money would be guided entirely by the extent of the service to be provided.

Mr. MURRAY expressed his dissatisfaction at the facility with which the Government had consented to give up the small item in order to fall back upon the original estimate of £12,000; such wavering and vacillation displayed much weakness, and was calculated to affect very seriously the confidence which the House might feel willing to repose in the Government. He was one of those who agreed with the hon. member for Cook and Westmoreland, that the change made in the defences of the harbour was by no means a judicious one; and on looking at the part which the Government had taken in this matter, he thought they were very much to blame. The defences of the city were at this moment in a most helpless and disgraceful state. He did not believe there were half-a-dozen guns in such a position as to render them available in case of emergency. If it was expected, however, that the Government should provide the necessary defences, it was absolutely necessary that they should be supplied with the funds, and as he considered the service for which the estimate was proposed a good one, and likely to require [illegible] amount asked, he should be prepared to vote [illegible] motion.

Mr. CAMPBELL opposed the motion, on the ground that it was the duty of the Imperial Government to provide the defences of the colony, and he proceeded to argue that, because the exports of the mother country to Victoria amounted to £13,000,000, and to New South Wales £5,000,000 or £6,000,000, making in all about £19,000,000, it was the duty of the parent country, in consequence of the large stake which she possessed in the commerce of the colonies, to provide those colonies with the necessary protection.

Mr. FLOOD said he could not expect England, whilst she was engaged in the present gigantic war to undertake the furnishing of her colonies with the necessary means of defence. He took it that the figures of his hon. friend (Mr. Campbell), in showing the extensive character of our commerce showed also that we possessed within ourselves the pecuniary means of providing for our own defence. He believed the colony could readily spare as much as £100,000 for so important a work, and believing as he did that it was the duty of the colonies to pay for their own defences, especially in times like these, he should have no objection on principle to vote such a sum. The only difficulty which weighed with him was as to whom this money should be entrusted for expenditure. He certainly did not think it should be entrusted to the present Government, considering the revelations which had already been made, and which he had no doubt would yet be made, respecting their conduct in the management of public works.

Mr. J. MACARTHUR entirely agreed with the opinion of those who thought they should have a trained band of men, who should form a kind of nucleus, round which the citizens, in cases of emergency, might rally. As for the change in the defences, he must say he had always been of opinion that the outer defences ought not to have been undertaken until those immediately round the town had been completed. Dawes' Point had been selected for the purposes of a fortification many years, and looking at its very favourable position, he thought it was one of the most available points they could have for a battery. It appeared to him that it was on such sites as these our chief defences should be immediately erected. If they had once the machinery, &c., he had no fear that they would soon be able to find the men, &c. He was told by Captain Fitzgerald, a year ago, that we possessed within ourselves sufficient force and courage, in the event of a Russian vessel entering the harbour, to seize upon an ordinary steamer, and in a few minutes either blow the hostile vessel out of the water, or capture her, and take her up the harbour as a trophy of victory. (Ironical cheers from the Opposition.) At the same time we must have trained men for the general purposes of defence; and he would here remind the committee that the protection which they all appeared to desire could not be obtained by talk only, by long and sickening discussions, such as had been repeatedly inflicted on the House during the last two or three weeks. Petropaulowski, in its gallant defence to the attack of the Allied Powers, looked to something more serviceable than talk. (Cheers.)

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said the second plan was deemed to be the best one, and shown to be the most available for the purpose of defence to the city. He thought the standing force should be kept up at the Heads if fortified, or perhaps an enemy might come, and taking possession of the guns, and turn them against the city, for whose protection they were mounted It was merely a question as to at which end the fortifications should be commenced, and to gave his vote in consequence of reasons which had not been put forth previously.

Mr. DONALDSON was sick of the discussion, and also of the conduct of the Government, the different courses they had pursued, and the conflicting reasons put forward. He was not prepared to burden the country with a burden of twenty years' debt. He be leved the House—such as it was—had power to carry everything, and he therefore thought representative members would be taking a more dignified course in voting the entire sum, and leaving the whole of the responsibility on the shoulders of the Government. He would propose the item before the House should be withdrawn, until to-morrow, not with a view of evading it, but in order to give the Government a few hours to come down to the House with one sum which they would assert was sufficient for providing with the whole of the defences of the harbour. He would not, however, pledge himself, and he did not think any other member who might agree with him would be pledged to vote for that amount. When it was submitted they would have an opportunity of judging.

Mr. MURRAY did not agree with the hon. member for the Sydney Hamlets. He thought it was the duty of the representative members to watch every item and judge of it on its own merits. That was the course he was prepared to take.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL thought the proposition of the hon. member for the Sydney Hamlets a sound one, because he thought the course should be to arm the Government with a certain sum of money, and hold the Executive responsible for its expenditure. If the proposition were put in a proper manner he should be inclined to accept it, but the hon. member put it in a different light; he expressed his disgust at the conduct of the Government, which, he thought, ill-founded. Besides, this proposition came after a weary debate, when the hon. member was sick, and wished the arrangement to act after the manner of a tonic. Considering the quarter from which it came, the circumstances in which it came, and the spirit expressed, he could not accept it, and he thought it did look as though some hon. members desired to relieve themselves of their due share of responsibility. He thought no member of the Government would accept the proposition.

Mr. COWPER said he was sorry they could not please the Government in any way. The Solicitor-General had stated the case fairly when he said the representative members wished to relieve themselves of the responsibility. It was true they did not wish to have any share in this vote before the House. He hoped the proposition of the hon. member for the Sydney Hamlets would be unanimously supported by the representative members. The Government was stronger than was thought in the first instance, for they seemed determined to make the House appear to give that which they strongly objected to.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said the hon. member for the Sydney Hamlets, in making his proposition, implied a want of confidence in the present Government, and therefore it ought not to be accepted by the members of the Government.

Mr. MARTIN believed a large majority of representative members did not coincide with the Government in reference to the steps taken concerning the defences, but they voted with it because they thought the time had come when something should be done; and, therefore, they took the course open to them.

Captain WARD did not consider the proposition of Mr. Donaldson a candid one, and ought not to be accepted by the Government. If the representative members wished to relieve themselves of the responsibility, they could do so by dividing on the subject.

The House divided on the amendment, which was negatived by a majority of 26 to 13.

The AUDITOR-GENERAL then begged leave to withdraw the original motion.

The CHAIRMAN of COMMITTEES said, in accordance with the practice of Parliament, the vote could not be withdrawn, but there had been precedents in this House, and his own opinion was that the Committee, being in possession of a precedent, they were enabled to deal with it as it thought best.

After some discussion as to whether the withdrawal of the vote for £2009 was in order, in which the Solicitor-General, Mr. Nichols, Mr. Martin, Mr. Donaldson, Mr. Cowper, the Attorney-General, Dr. Douglas, and Mr. Murray took part, and in which numerous quotations were made,

Mr. MURRAY moved, as an amendment, that instead of one item of £2009 being voted, that the sum of £12,018 should be voted for the Artillery Corps.

This proposition was objected to by Mr. COWPER and Mr. NICHOLS. The House could not increase the amount proposed.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said the House was merely seized with the Governor's message, and not with the amount, and it was competent for the House to propose what amount should be given, and to increase the vote proposed if hon. members thought it too small.

The CHAIRMAN of COMMITTEES having looked into precedents, decided the amendment of the hon. member for the Southern Boroughs might be put.

Mr. MARTIN asked the Chairman whether a member might propose an amendment, and then vote against it.

The CHAIRMAN of COMMITTEES said any hon. member was entitled to change his mind.

The smaller amount of £2000 was put, and the House divided with the following result:—Ayes 14, noes 24; and, ayes 15, noes 23.

On the tablets being handed in to the Chairman they were found not to agree, and he refused to receive them, the minority having written down the name of the Auditor-General, who, on the former occasion, voted for the £2000. He said the "Practice of Parliament" was, that a second division should take place. He doubted, however, whether that course would afford a remedy.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY proposed that the hon. Chairman of Committee should count the heads of hon. members.

Mr. MURRAY said it frequently happened hon. members voted in opposition to their speeches. Discussion was to elicit the truth. He submitted the hon. Auditor-General might be allowed to record his vote with the noes on this occasion.

After a variety of opinions had been expressed,

The CHAIRMAN again ruled that the tellers not agreeing, a second division should take place, and put the question again for the vote of £2000.

The House again divided.

On the tellers being named by the Chairman, Mr. Nichols declined to accept the duty, and the Solicitor-General moved that the hon. gentleman be taken into custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms—coming events cast their shadows before. Mr. Nichols explained that he intended no contempt to the House; until the objection he had taken had been satisfactorily answered, he would not accept the appointment.

Mr. Martin was then appointed in the place of Mr. Nichols.

The House again divided, the result showing ayes 14, noes 22; and ayes 15, noes 21: Mr. MARTIN explaining he had told the Auditor-General, who had made the motion, and then left the House.

The CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES then decided in favour of the noes, on the suggestion of Mr. COWPER, who proposed such a course should be taken in order that the House might resume.

Upon which, Mr. MARTIN moved that the Chairman should leave the chair, report progress to the House, and resume, when the several points of order at issue were disposed of.

On the division of the House, the motion was negatived by a majority of 23 to 13.

Precedents were again quoted by Mr. MARTIN, who asked the Chairman whether he did not think he could leave the chair and report progress; but the hon. Chairman replied in the negative.

On the original question being again put, Mr. MARTIN moved, instead of £12,018 19s., that £1 be voted for the artillery corps. He thought the Government could not be right in both instances—when they asked for £2000, and when they asked for £12,000. One amount must have been too large, or the other too small, and *vice versa*. He thought the Government were being misled by the hon. Solicitor-General, and that they were pressing a matter now which justified opposition, and they might depend upon it every impediment which it was possible for honorable members to throw in their way would be placed before them this evening.

The House divided on the amendment, which was negatived by a majority of 23 to 8.

Mr. CAMPBELL, in a speech of some length, then moved that the total item be reduced to the sum of £2, which was negatived on a division of 23 to 7.

Mr. NICHOLS said, that as it was now half-past 10 o'clock, he would move that the Chairman leave the chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again to-morrow.

Mr. COWPER supported the motion for adjournment remarking that after the ebullition of party feeling which had just taken place, it was desirable that the Committee should have some time to cool.

Mr. CAMPBELL followed on the same side, pointing out that by protracting the discussion on a recent occasion until 3 o'clock in the morning, they were compelled to lose the following day so that the country really derived no advantage from their flexibility.

The amendment was then put and lost on a division of 21 to 9.

On the original question again being put,

Mr. NICHOLS moved that the original vote be reduced to £3. He said it was evident the Government was to blame for having first requested a vote of £12,000, then £2000, and finally determined to accept nothing less than the original vote, £12,000. He said there should be another motion made to the House and if no one else moved it he would do so himself,—to the effect that this House had no confidence in the Executive Government of the country. Although on a former occasion he voted against such a motion, he would vote for it on this occasion. He thought the best course to be taken by hon. members would be to leave the House, and allow the Government to do what it liked with the Estimates for a short time. Such a course would in all probability be adopted before the whole of the Estimates had been disposed of.

Mr. CAMPBELL argued that as the representative members who voted on the side of the Opposition were then more numerous than those who voted for the Government, the latter ought to give way so far as to sanction a postponement.

The amendment was then put, and negatived. Ayes, 8, noes 18.

Mr. DONALDSON then moved that the sum proposed be reduced to £4. He would like to know what was done with the Spitfire and Torch, for which they had voted a large sum of money. What use had they been to the colony? He condemned the whole proceedings of the Government in reference to the defences; they were all badly managed, and not fit to protect the colony. He could prove that more than £2000 had been spent already, and yet they were prepared with nothing to prevent an enemy attacking and laying the city in ruins. The Government had squandered the whole of the money which had been voted for the batteries last year. There was nothing at present done. He should like to know if they had mounted a gun, or even a pea-shooter, to protect the harbour.

The amendment was then put, and negatived on a division. Ayes 7, noes 18.

Mr. COWPER was surprised that they should be compelled to go on discussing this question, when there was such a small number of representative members present. It was plain that the Government had no clear principle when they came forward to-night and asked for this large sum of money for the artillery corps. In a House composed of only eight representative members on each side, and the large majority of members consisting of nominees of the Crown—he was really surprised that the Government should insist on pressing this motion. He moved as an amendment, that the sum be reduced to £5.

The amendment was then put, and the House divided, with the following result—Ayes, 7: Noes, 18.

Mr. PARKES moved as an amendment, that the sum proposed be reduced to £6, and took occasion to charge the Government with unfair ingenuity in opposing the minority as they had done to-night.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL was surprised at the expression which had been made use of by the hon. member for Sydney. He had charged the Government with mean ingenuity and trickery in trying to pass this item to-night. Now, though the hon. member was proprietor of a paper called the *Empire*, he had no right to indulge in these remarks. No doubt, they would see a flaming article in that paper to-morrow, making them out a laughing-stock, but he thought this was too serious a question, and ought rather to create grief than laughter.

Mr. MARTIN defended the course which the hon. member for Sydney had adopted.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL characterized the language which had been used by the hon. member for Cook and Westmoreland was such as no gentleman could bear to hear,

Mr. NICHOLS rose to order.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL continued to defend the character of his colleagues which he considered had been impugned by the language of the hon. gentleman opposite. He was sure if he reflected he would ask leave to withdraw the language he had used. Was it to be imagined that a gentleman who had stood so long before the public, and commanded so much respect, should be treated in this manner.

Mr. NICHOLS supported the amendment.

Mr. PARKES, in reply to the remarks of the Attorney-General, stated that on former occasions that hon. and learned gentleman had frequently taken upon himself to characterise the proceedings of himself and others as disgraceful. When language like this was used, it was not to be wondered at that hon. members on his side of the House should indulge in language which could be called unparliamentary. With regard to the observations made to his vocation out of the House, he should allude to it no further than to say he had scrupulously separated his position out of the House from his position in it. With regard to the remarks as to his position in society, he was content to put up with the position of an honest man, and he denied that any one could say that he had forfeited that position. The hon. member proceeded to reiterate the arguments against the vote for £12,018.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL reiterated his charges as to the ungentlemanly observations of the hon member for Sydney.

Mr. CAMPBELL defended the conduct of the hon. member for Sydney, and complained of the removal of the Juno from the harbour when it was stated that Sydney was in imminent danger.

The AUDITOR-GENERAL replied.

Mr. FLOOD supported the amendment, and stated that this was a majority of mere physical force, and made a long speech in repitition of former arguments used in debate.

The House then divided, with the following result—ayes, 7; noes, 19.

The House was sitting when we went to press, but as the amendments were of the same description, it was unnecessary to detain the publication of the paper later.

A FLOWING STYLE. — "Dear me, how fluidly he does talk!" said Mrs. Partington recently at a temperance lecture: "I am always rejoiced when he mounts the nostril, for his eloquence warms me in every nerve and cartridge of my body."

Hartley Coleridge once being asked which of Wordsworth's productions he considered the prettiest, very promptly replied, "His daughter Dora."

RIVAL CANDIDATES. — In Sullivan county, Ohio, one of the candidates for county clerk was pledged to give one-half the proceeds of the office to the widow of the late clerk; and the other promised, in the event of his election, to marry the widow.—*New York Herald.*

INTERESTING TO FATHERS. — The Editor of the *Buffalo Republic* has made himself immortal by the publication of an infallible means of keeping babies quiet, the *modus operandi* of which is as follows:—As soon as the child wakes and begins to squall, prop it up with pillows, and smear its fingers with thick molasses, sticking feathers into the hands and thus afford the youngster the employment of picking the feathers from one hand to the other, which will keep him still until he drops asleep again.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

AUGUST 15.—Regia, brig, 185 tons, Captain Johnson, from a whaling voyage. Passengers—Two natives of Ocean Island. Thacker and Co., agents.

August 15.—General Godwin, barque, 348 tons, Captain H. Hicks, from Calcutta June 6. Passengers—Mrs. Hicks and child. Thacker and Co., agents.

August 15.—Palermo, brig, 154 tons, Captain Gold, from Moreton Bay the 2nd instant. Passenger—Mr. T. Cameron. H. Clarke, agent.

August 15.—Rosebud, schooner, 83 tons, Captain Forde, from Wanganui the 29th ultimo. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Austin, and Mr. Crawford. R. Taylor, agent.

DEPARTURE.

August 15.—Telegraph (s.), for Melbourne.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—Shamrock (s.), for Moreton Bay; Tasmania (s.), for Hobart Town; Barend Willem, for Java; Charendon, for Mauritius; Polly, for Adelaide; Galatea, for New Zealand; Alice Brown, for Adelaide.

CLEARANCES.

August 15.—Galatea, barque, 327 tons, Captain Hill, for New Zealand via Newcastle.

August 15.—Alice Brown, brig, 175 tons, Captain Scaplehorne, for Adelaide.

August 15.—Grafton (s.), 315 tons, Captain Wiseman, for Clarence River. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Whichurch, Captain Brown, Lieutenant Osborn, Messrs. Fitchett, Roxsome, Lowman, Bundock, Pilley, Dr. Dowse, and 30 in the steerage.

August 15.—Telegraph (s.), 650 tons, Captain George Gilmore, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Symonds, Miss Brown, Rev. Mr. Mrs. and Miss Fletcher, Miss Johnson, Miss J. Johnson, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Cairns, Mrs. Fraser, Dr. Chapman, Messrs. W. P. White, G. Mitchell, S. H. Cohen, J. M. Leigh, W. Birkin, Tom Say, H. G. Watts, M. H. Solomon, Captain M'Lean, E. F. Yeneken, and 49 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.

August 15.—Magnet, from Brisbane Water, with 5000 feet timber, 600 felloes, 1200 railings.; William the Fourth (s.), from Port Macquarie, with 345 bushels maize, 7 bales wool, 7 casks pork, sundry packages of bacon: Marths, from Morpeth, with 60 tons coal; Favourite, from Tweed River, with 30,000 feet cedar; Alexander and John, and Scotia, from Newcastle, with 250 tons coal; Paterson (s.), from Morpeth, with 101 hides, 51 bundles sheepskins, 3 boxes eggs, 5 calves, 2 pigs, 23 bales wool, 5 horses, and sundries; Collaroy (s.), from Morpeth, with 50 bales wool, 84 bales hay, 78 bags maize, 27 hides, 30 pigs, 2 cows, 1 horse, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

August 15.—Gipsy, for Twofold Bay; Magnet, and Uncle Tom, for Brisbane Water; Fortitude, and Tamar, (s.), for Morpeth; Adolphus, Alexander and John, and Scotia, for Newcastle.

IMPORTS.

August 15.—Regia, from the South Seas: 200 barrels sperm oil, Thacker and Co.

August 15.—General Godwin, from Calcutta: 1 case, Mrs. Caw; 3 packages, Gerbaulet, Rubens, and Co.; 2 cases books, J. Lloyd; 3 cases, W. H. Hart; 1 case, R. Fowler; 100 bags rice, 25 bags dates, R. Wilkinson; 70 bags dates, 3600 bags rice, 15 packages curry, 100 bags grain, 84 packages castor oil, 8 cases chutney, 100 hogsheads rum, 100 hogsheads rape oil, 70 coils cordage, 30 bales gunnies, Order.

August 15.—Rosebud, from Wanganui: 84 tons potatoes, 94 bags onions, 35 sacks wheat, 20 bags oats, 2 tons carrots, R. Saylor.

EXPORTS.

August 15.—Galatea, for New Zealand via Newcastle: 25,080 feet timber, original cargo, 10 tons hay, 3 puncheons biscuits, W. Wright.

August 15.—Alice Brown, for Adelaide: 55,000 feet cedar, Eland.

August 15.—Telegraph (s.), for Melbourne: 100 bags flour, Hayes and Sons; 5 bales, 1 case, J. Luxuus and Co.; 116 bags potatoes, Sichel, Sons, and Co.; 21 hogsheads brandy, 23 boxes candles, Gerbaulet, Rubens, and Co.; 1 case, Hogg and Prell; 1 case, Levicke and Piper; 4 cases, 1 trunk, E. Vickery; 1 box, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 15 trunks boots, D. S. Warren and Co.; 44 casks fruit, T. Lawless; 1 parcel, Findlay; 1 box, R. and E. Tooth; 3 cases eggs, J. Weeks; 1 bundle plants, M'Arthur; 33 casks fruit, T. Beck; 1 parcel, W. Smith; 2 boxes, West; 1 parcel, Pollee.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR MORETON BAY.—By the Shamrock (s.), this day, at 2 p.m.

FOR HOBART TOWN.—By the Tasmania (s.) this day, at 2 p.m.

FOR ADELAIDE.—By the Polly, this day, at noon; and Alice Brown, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

FOR LONDON.—By the Phœnician, on Saturday next., at 6 p.m.

FOR HONGKONG.—By the Boston Light, this day, at noon.

FOR NEW ZEALAND VIA NEWCASTLE.—By the Galatea, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

THE MAIL PACKET FOR ENGLAND.

THE following notice is posted outside the General Post Office, for public information:—

General Post Office, 8th August, 1855.

Notice is hereby given, that the mail by the mail-packet Oliver Lang, for the United Kingdom via Melbourne, will be made up on Saturday, the 18th instant, at noon.

All letters and newspapers not otherwise marked will be forwarded by this opportunity; and although the mail is sent by way of Melbourne, no extra postage is required, as the Oliver Lang is a packet ship.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered outwards, August 15.—Gazelle, brig, 154 tons, Parker, for the South Sea Islands.

THE PHŒNICIAN.—The mail by this favourite vessel will close on Saturday evening at 6 p.m. All letters posted by her must be marked "per Phœnician." The Phœnician has made upon the average as good passages as any vessel regularly trading between London and this port, and presents a favourable opportunity to persons writing to England. We believe she has already engaged about 25,000 sovereigns, and upwards of 15,000 ounces gold on freight.

The Rosebud, which arrived from Wanganui last evening, reports the brig Oakraperinga as having gone ashore there early in June last, and had become a total wreck. The Minie Dike had arrived from Melbourne after a very good passage of five days from land to land. The Ariel sailed from that port for Melbourne on the 29th ultimo.

The General Godwin arrived yesterday from Calcutta, having left that port on the 6th of June. A most remarkable occurrence happened on board on the 20th July last, which might have been attended with serious result. At about 5 30 p.m., during a heavy hail-squall with lightning, a thunderbolt fell and struck the ship on the main deck, making a hole nearly through one of the planks; it then rebounded for about six feet, and went off similar to a sharp report from a musket. Two Lascars, who were lying on the main deck near the spot, were struck senseless by the shock. There was about eighteen inches of water washing about the deck at the time. Captain Hicks reports having spoken the ship Talavera, from China, bound to England, 57 days out, on the 30th June, in latitude 19·50 S., longitude 87·17 E. The Adelaide Packet, from Calcutta, bound to Melbourne, had put back again a few days previous to the General Godwin leaving. The Falstaff was to leave Calcutta, for Melbourne, on the 9th June.

The cargo of the Palermo, which arrived yesterday from Moreton Bay, consists of 115 casks tallow, 48 bales wool, 132 bundles sheepskins, and 108 hides.

The steamer William the 4th, arrived yesterday from Port Macquarie, having left at 9 a.m. on Tuesday, making the run in 25 hours. She brings 150 bags maize, 7 bales wool, 7 barrels pork, and sundries. There was no report of interest.

The Regia has been absent about twenty months from this port, during which time she has taken 200 barrels sperm. Captain Johnson reports having spoken the barque Woodlark on the 24th July, off Indian Head, with 300 barrels oil on board. Also, a few days afterwards off Cato's Bank, the Vernon, of Sydney, with 50 barrels oil on board. Captain Spurling of the Vernon, reported the brig Independence, as being on the middle ground with 50 barrels oil.

COLONIAL WHALERS AT SEA.

WITH THEIR LAST REPORTS.

Australian, barque, 306 tons, Wiles, hence June 5, 1855. Buckland, agent.

Curlew, brig, hence November 30th, R. Towns, owner.

Caernarvon, barque, 342 tons, Eury, hence June 27th, 1855. R. Towns, agent.

Daniel Watson, brig, 164 tons, Phelps, hence, May 4: reported by the Fortune October 14, with 180 barrels. Captain Smith, agent.

Eliza, barque, 117 tons, Verney, hence 13th June, 1855. Smith, agent.

Fortune, brig, 227 tons, Frazier, hence, April 2nd, 1855. Merriman, owner.

Independence, brig, 200 tons, Cook, hence, 29th April, 1855. R. Towns, owner.

Jane, barque, 356 tons, Wybrow, hence 15th June, 1855. R. Towns, agent.

Kate, brig, 280 tons, Sargent, hence December 5, 1854. Reported with 180 barrels in February. T. Dawson, owner.

Onyx, barque, 250 tons, Hurford, hence, 23rd March 1855. Burns, owner.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

August 11.—Imperial, brig, 201 tons, Captain Skinner, from Geelong.

August 11.—Harbinger, schooner, — tons, Captain Wilson, from Geelong.

August 11.—Martha Ellen, schooner, Captain Kahler, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

August 11.—Gem, schooner, 101 tons, Captain Duthie, for Melbourne, with 20 tons coal, 573 bags maize, 423 bags maize cracked, 6 bags maize meal, 121 bags potatoes, 200 boxes candles, 125 cheeses, 98 bags flour, 70 boxes soap, 720 spokes, 23 boxes candles, 30 boxes soap.

August 12.—Lion, schooner, 218 tons, Captain M'Pherson, for Hobart Town, with 340 tons coal.

August 15.—Wanderer, brig, 317 tons, Captain Firth, with 300 tons coal, for Melbourne.

COASTERS INWARDS.

August 11.—William, Speculant, Black Diamond, Flora, Warlock, Perseverance.

STATISTICS OF SHIPPING.

(From the Times)

SOME further returns relating to the building of ships, and the number employed in the trade of the United Kingdom, have been printed by order of parliament, on the motion of Mr. Ingham, M.P.

They show, among other particulars, that the number of vessels registered at the ports of the United Kingdom, on the 31st of December, 1854 was as follows, viz:—sailing vessels of and under 50 tons, 9450; tonnage, 283,865: and above 50 tons, 15,885; tonnage, 3,658,628; steam-vessels of and under 50 tons, 578; tonnage, 14,459; and above 50 tons, 946; tonnage, 291,778.

The number of sailing vessels that entered inwards, coastwise, at the ports of England, in the year 1854, was as follows:—British, 94,545; tonnage, 7,554,934; and foreign, 297; tonnage, 43,778. The number that cleared outwards was—British 106,630; tonnage, 8,653,953; and foreign, 248; tonnage, 34,628. The number of British steamers that entered inwards was 12,787; tonnage, 3,106,396; and the number that cleared outwards, 12,584; tonnage 3,050,775.

In Scotland, the proportion of British and foreign sailing vessels entered inwards, coastwise, was as 13,739 to 52, and the number cleared outwards as 16,146 to 56. The number of British steamers entered inwards was 4879; tonnage, 1,075,388; and the number cleared outwards, 5083; tonnage, 1,152,897.

In Ireland, 4,414 British sailing vessels entered inwards against 1 foreign, and 5070 cleared outwards against 70 foreign. The number of British steamers that entered inwards was 4751; tonnage, 1,424 435; and the number cleared outwards 4797; tonnage, 1,495,609.

The number of sailing vessels that entered for the colonies at the various ports of England, in 1854, was 4967 British to 567 foreign; and the number that cleared outwards, 4553 British to 559 foreign. The tonnage of the British ships was respectively 1,562,071 and 1,501,605; and that of the foreign ships, 290,447 and 333,370.

In Scotland 595 British vessels entered inwards from the colonies; tonnage, 230,765; and 550 cleared outwards; tonnage, 238,885. The number of foreign ships that entered and cleared was respectively 9 and 15.

In Ireland 383 British vessels entered from the colonies, tonnage 117,605; and 342 cleared out, tonnage 77,143. The number of foreign ships entered and cleared was respectively 41 and 39.

The number of British sailing vessels that entered inwards from foreign ports, in 1854, was—in England 9,393; tonnage, 1 857,247. In Scotland, 1,098; tonnage, 166,167; and in Ireland, 494; tonnage, 92,162. The number of British ships that cleared out for foreign ports was—in England, 9,594; tonnage, 1,975,772. In Scot and, 1,417; tonnage, 232,659, and in Ireland, 186; tonnage, 40,967.

The number of foreign sailing vessels that entered inwards from foreign ports was—in England, 16,151. tonnage, 2 931,892; in Scotland, 2307; tonnage, 394,604; and in Ireland, 580; tonnage, 103,201. The number of foreign ships that cleared out for foreign ports was—in England, 18,565; tonnage, 3 360,166; in Scotland, 3449; tonnage, 291,674; and in Ireland, 401; tonnage, 76,750. But these figures are exclusive of steamers. Of the steamers engaged in the foreign trade, 4072 that entered inwards (tonnage 1,251,498) were British, and only 597 (tonnage 176 309) foreign; while 3839 (tonnage 1,191,626) that cleared outwards were British, and 892 (tonnage 131,242) foreign.

The number of sailing vessels above 50 tons registered at the various colonies of the United Kingdom on the 31st of December, 1854, amounted to 3518, and the number of steamers above 50 tons to 118; tonnage 33,400. The number of timber sailing ships built and registered in the United Kingdom in 1854, amounted to 593; tonnage, 116,807; the number of timber steamers to 22; tonnage, 3090; the number of iron sailing vessels to 46; tonnage, 16,880, and the number of iron steamers to 152; tonnage, 63,165.

The number of sailing vessels sold and transferred in the United Kingdom in 1854 amounted to 3078; tonnage, 625,121; and the number of steamers to 173; tonnage, 22,468. 721 sailing vessels and 17 steamers, in all 738 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 168,843, and all belonging to the United Kingdom, were wrecked in the year 1854; 74 vessels were broken up, tonnage 9075, of which 59 were sailing vessels and 15 steamers. The number of colonial built vessels registered at the ports of the United Kingdom in 1854 amounted to 61, tonnage 45,003. The number of foreign-built vessels so registered in 1854 amounted to 267, tonnage 97,641.

The total number of British vessels employed in the trade of the United Kingdom in 1854 was 21,204, entered inwards, tonnage 5,374,351, and 20,876 cleared outwards, tonnage 5,376,298. The number of foreign ships so employed was 20,251 entered inwards, tonnage 3,789,315, and 20,6.8 cleared outwards, tonnage 4,137,423.

DREADFUL SUFFERINGS ON THE ICE.—The following interesting particulars of a voyage from Cape Tormentine to Prince Edward's Island is given by one of the sufferers (Mr. Joseph Were), who is well known to many of our readers, and who resided several years at Bathurst, carrying on the business of a tanner. The letter was addressed to a gentleman at Boston, and sent to a friend of Mr. Were in this city, who kindly favoured us with the particulars:—"I suppose long ere this you have heard of our catastrophe. I will give you the precise particulars, which I will do to the uttermost in my power. Owing to a letter received from my lawyer, of Prince Edward's Island, I thought it advisable to start immediately, consequently your letter did not reach Bangor until after my departure. My route was from New Brunswick, a place called Cape Tormentine, across the ice to Cape Traverse. After waiting several days for fair weather, Saturday morning hailed us with every prospect of a pleasant day. There were two other passengers besides myself, young men from Prince Edward's Island, who had been to Boston receiving medical instruction, one named Johnston, the other named Hazard; besides them four boatmen, making our complement. After partaking of a hasty breakfast, we sallied forth on our journey. For several hours the weather was propitious, then it changed to a heavy snowstorm, which drenched us to the skin; we still made our way on, fully expecting to reach the island the same evening. When we came within a mile and a half of our destination, the snow was so densely thick we could not make our way through it; the night coming on, we thought it advisable to encamp on a sheet of ice, having no covering whatever to shelter us from the weather. The next morning we found we had drifted at least five miles off from the island; we immediately mustered all hands, using every exertion imaginable to reach the land. There was a mile and a half of water to cross before we came to the island, and the waves were running so high the boatmen said it would be impossible to cross; we then put back again, until we came to a sheet of ice, in despair. It was very cold, and, in order to keep ourselves warm, we took our clothes from our backs, and stuffed them before the mouth of the boat. By break of day we held a consultation on the best course to steer: my advice was to make for the nearest land on the Nova Scotia side. We toiled on the whole day, and towards evening came in sight of the land, when we again encamped on a sheet of ice. Next morning we found ourselves in a deplorable state of hunger and deprivation, not having partaken of any nourishment since we left. The men declared they would not go any further without some nourishment. Then was depicted the passion of man: selfishness alone prevailed, and man became a brute. Fortunately I had a little spaniel dog, which they seized upon with the greatest avidity, and after draining every drop of its blood, they ate the flesh raw, the young doctor partaking with them; that renewed their strength, and we again set forward for the land. About 11 o'clock, Dr. Hazard was taken delirious, and I saw his time was come to leave this world. I then threw my great coat over him, and after an hour's moaning he passed into eternity, without a death struggle. I told them it would not do to sleep out again, or we should all be dead; and after constant toil and exertion, we reached the land about 6 o'clock the next morning, in a deplorable condition, being badly frost-bitten. I sank down in the boat in a state of stupor, while the men were in search of aid, which they fortunately found in the course of two hours. We were fortunate in getting good situations, the neighbours exerting every influence to relieve our distress and promote our comfort. I myself was particularly fortunate, being in Mr. Macfarlane's family, who treated me as a child of their own. I am the worst frost-bitten of any of them, and my loss of fingers and toes the doctor cannot yet estimate. My sufferings are dreadful. We were obliged to leave our trunks on the ice, with everything remaining in them, in order to facilitate our passage.—*Bristol Mirror*, April 28.

CLIPPER SHIP ADELAIDE.—This fine vessel under command of Captain Joseph Hamilton, formerly of the clipper ship Eclipse, arrived at our port a few days since in 114 days from New York, consigned to Messrs. Beck and Elam. We are not saying too much when we assert that she is one of the very best ships that ever came into our port. We have seen sharper ships, but not one that we think is as complete and well built as the Adelaide. Through the politeness of Mr. Beck we were shown through the ship, and gather from him the following facts: She was built in New York, by Abraham Bell, son of Jacob Bell the celebrated ship-builder, and registers 1321 tons, but has a capacity of 2100 tons measurement goods. She has a flat and very long floor, consequently she can carry a very large cargo and is very stiff under sail. In general appearance she resembles the ship Jacob Bell, but is, we think, an improvement on her. Her interior arrangements are very perfect and complete. She has three deck and superior ventillation, so that she will always deliver her cargo free from sweat and in good order. The cabin is better arranged than any we ever saw, and is quite a model in its way. The entrance on the main deck is so arranged that the officer's state-rooms are entirely distinct from the cabin, and yet can be entered from the cabin or deck at pleasure. The cabin state-rooms are very conveniently and neatly arranged, with the berths on the inside and a lounge on the outside, with convenient baggage-lockers for each. The captain's state-room is a beautiful and very convenient room, large and elegantly furnished. The whole cabin is finished in a neat Gothic style, in mahogany, maple and gold. The deck is very roomy, having forty-five feet beam, and the quarters for Jack comfortable and convenient. For a figure head she has a full length female form, well carved, giving the head a finished and ornamental appearance. We, as Americans, may look with pride upon such specimens of the skill of our ship-builders, and whatever seas they may visit they are a proud monument of our progress in the sciense, which, more than any other, has rendered the American name synonymous with skill, energy and enterprise.—*Alta California*, 26th May.

THE LATE WRECK.—The wreck of the emigrant ship John, on the Manacles, which took place on Thursday night, or early on Friday morning, and which was briefly reported in our columns on Saturday last, is a circumstance as unaccountable as it is distressing, involving as it does, the loss of nearly 200 lives. If the wind had been southerly and the weather thick, we could readily understand the danger of the navigation, notwithstanding the proximity of the Lizard Lights and the St. Anthony Light, which are situate on each side of the Manacle Rocks. But the John had a fair north-easterly wind, and it is difficult to conceive, under these circumstances, why the ship should be within thirty miles of the Manacles; at all events she had no business within that distance of the scene of the distressing disaster. It is said by one of our agents, in his report of to-day, that it was the Captain's watch when the ship struck. He further states that it is incorrect that the captain was intoxicated at the time, although most of the crew were. All we can say is, that if the captain had the watch, and was not in the same state as the crew are represented to have been, he must have been asleep. Our report of the proceedings to-day is necessarily very brief; but there is enough to show us that if the captain were "not intoxicated," he formed almost the only exception to the entire crew, who thus had charge of nearly 300 lives; and the circumstance of his taking a ship, crowded with passengers, to sea in such a disgraceful state, is only less culpable than that of being intoxicated himself. It is time that some stringent means should be taken to put a stop to the state of

Asia—the centre of their hopes and fears—the turning-point of their destiny. The fortress of Sebastopol being justly regarded as the corner stone of the Russian empire in the East, it may well be believed how anxiously the progress of the siege has been watched by the surrounding Powers. To many of the ruder tribes of Asia, having no other evidence of the strength of the great enemy, Sebastopol is Russia itself, and to undertake its capture is to attempt the annihilation of that great dominion whose vastness they but dimly comprehend.

Now, that seven months have elapsed in fruitless and disastrous operations in the Crimea, and that Sebastopol is still untaken, it need be no matter of surprise to find that the nations of Asia, despairing of our success, and confirmed, more than ever in the belief of Muscovite invincibility, should be inclined to secede from our friendship, and to make terms, each on his own account, with the unconquered enemy. It is but the natural instinct of self-preservation; nor can we quarrel with a policy so obviously the result of our own inertness and bad management. When such a kingdom as Sweden is frightened from our alliance by our ill-success, we may be prepared to hear of the secession of the more distant and ignorant countries of the East, who have so much to fear from Russian hostility, and so little to expect from British friendship.

The latest secession we have to record is that of Persia, whose monarch has at length yielded to the arts of Russian diplomacy, and has, from a neutral, become an enemy. The report reaches us almost as a matter of course. Of all the powers of Asia, there is none so completely overawed and hemmed in by the arts and arms of Russia, as the miserable remnant of what was once the great kingdom of Persia. Despoiled of her fairest provinces, driven back upon the Desert, reduced in population, broken in spirit, and torn by intestine wars and troubles, Persia presents but a melancholy relic of her former state. The kingdom of SHAH ABBAS has passed into an insignificant desert principality, depending for its existence upon the forbearance of its principal neighbours, and kept alive only by their mutual jealousies. Of the kingdom extending from the Euphrates to the Indus, and from the Persian Gulph to the Caspian and the Caucasus, there remains but little more than the original IRAN—the cradle of the race—and the savage regions of the Salt Desert, which pay but a nominal allegiance. On the north, Russia has already deprived the Shahs of Georgia, of the whole southern coast of the Caspian, and all the country even to within less than a hundred miles of their capital. On the east, their former dependency of Cabul has become more powerful, as an independent state, than Persia herself. On the west, the Kurds are in perpetual rebellion. Thus reduced in size, and overshadowed by the influence of Russia, Persia is no longer a power whose enmity can be an object of dread, or whose friendship, a matter of ambition.

At the same time, the adhesion of the SHAH to the cause of the enemy, will not be without its temporary inconvenience to the interests of Great Britain in the East. Strengthened in her new ally, Russia may be reckoned as having advanced nearer to our Indian frontier, by the whole length of the Persian territory. Her advanced posts instead of being at Tabreez, are at Herat, and there is only one more kingdom to be absorbed before the Indus be reached. Insignificant while yet independent, Persia, in the arms of Russia, becomes a power too valuable to the enemy, and too dangerous to ourselves. In her, Russia acquires a vast military camp and training ground for the invading army of India, besides a supply of human material, which can with little difficulty be made into soldiers, well adapted for the required purpose.

That the Persian alliance is a gain to the enemy is not to be denied; and we need not go far to seek for motives to account for the prevalence of Russian over British diplomacy at the court of Teheran. A native Oriental power cannot be expected to look far beyond the present in its political calculations; and to the statesmen of Persia, the choice between Russia and England was easy. While the former is as liberal in promises as in threats, we neither threaten nor promise; while the former is near, and his power known and visible, we are distant, and our power is only matter of tradition and hear-say. It was an auction in which we dared not bid anything, and Russia would go to any figure. Obviously, it was to the interest of Persia to secure a friend in one so liberal of her proffers, and so able to resent their rejection.

The price that Russia has paid for the Persian alliance, we may be sure, is one that will cost her little. She will give up none of her own conquests, but assist her ally in obtaining new ones—the advantage of such a mode of remuneration being that the donor is at least equally benefited with the receiver. On the East are many provinces not less coveted by the SHAH than necessary to the CZAR. Cabul, independent and powerful, has been a constant thorn in the side of its former *suzerain*, and is a formidable obstacle to the designs of the Russian Emperor. Herat has already defied the Russo-Persian arms, and the ground, lost through the valour and genius of the heroic POTTINGER has to be recovered, before the game of Russian diplomacy is renewed in Central Asia.

To counteract the united influence of Russia and Persia in our Indian frontier, it is surely necessary that England should take immediate measures; and a fairer opportunity for removing Affghan hostility, and recovering our supremacy in Cabul, never presented itself, since the ill-fated and iniquitous expedition of '38—so cruelly yet so deservedly expiated. Our latest advices from India inform us that the AMEER had sent his son and presumptive successor, HYDER KHAN, to Peshawur, with the most liberal tenders of friendship and alliance. The sagacity of DOST MAHOMED, instructed by the past as to the power of England, already scents danger from the Muscovite, and leads him to seek for aid in that quarter whence only aid for him can come. To reject his proffers, and to neglect so fair an occasion for gaining the good will of the Affghan tribes, would be a folly, almost equal to any we have yet committed in this foolish and blundering war.

THE recent narrow escape of the Emperor NAPOLEON from assassination serves to show us how precarious is that tenure of power on the duration of which the peace and safety of the world depend. It is startling to reflect on how frail a thread hangs a life so precious to Europe, and to liberty. Had the assassin's bullet sped to its destination, what a chaos of confusion, disorder, and disaster would have set in for France and for England!—The pistol of PIANORI was fraught with the fate and fortunes of the civilized world; and, for a moment, that single weapon was more terrible than all the batteries of Sebastopol.

Yet it was not willed that so should LOUIS NAPOLEON perish. That strange destiny was not to be thus accomplished. The man who from a prison had mounted to a throne—who from a penniless adventurer had reached the dignity of the most powerful monarch in Europe—was not to die by the hand of a common assassin. Superstition, in his wonderful escape from deliberate murder, may see something ominous of a life yet unfulfilled, and reserved for higher ends. Mankind has missed a premature *dénouement* of the romance, and awaits its further progress with mingled hope and curiosity.

Now that the danger is over and past, we may sit down calmly to reflect upon the narrowness of our escape, and upon the fortunate chance which, at so critical a moment, spared the life of one so necessary to the peace and safety of the world. Let us consider what would have been the consequences to Europe of the sudden death of the Emperor NAPOLEON. Acquiring his throne, in the first instance, by a crime, unjustifiable and revolting, he has secured himself in the possession of power rather by the vigour and firmness of his conduct than by his personal popularity, or by the fame of his actions. He has succeeded in inspiring his people, if not with affection for his person or his dynasty, at least with respect for his sagacity and determination. Yet, by the very fact of his rise, and the circumstances of his history, there never was a man, even among that fickle and volatile people, who holds his authority on slighter grounds than LOUIS NAPOLEON. He has been tolerated as a necessity, rather than welcomed and cherished as one inspiring love and loyalty in himself. Without the prestige of his uncle, he is a NAPOLEON only in name, and in that fierce subtlety which, imported from their land of birth, has ever been the characteristic of the BONAPARTES. He is no conquerer—a gainer of battles or taker of cities. He has done nothing to feed the ambition of the French people, ever greedy of military glory. Such a man may, while alive, be able to command a decent show of respect, and to inspire a just sufficient amount of loyalty to enable him to maintain his power; but respect so paid, and power so acquired—how long would they endure after death? Had LOUIS NAPOLEON fallen a victim to the assassin, with him would have ended his throne, his dignity, and his policy. Such a man once dead would be as utterly forgotten, a few days after, as if he had never existed. The probability is that the labour of his brief reign would in a few hours be all undone; that the fiends of revolution would once again stalk abroad in the streets of Paris; and that the same course of murder, folly, anarchy, and rapine would be run, as three times already it has been the fate of the unhappy people among whom revolution seems to have taken up its home. That the embers of mischief still lurk among the populace of Paris there can be no reason to doubt, and the death of the EMPEROR would have been the spark to rekindle the flames of disorder from one end of Europe to the other.

At the present moment, in the midst of failures and disasters in the field, and with two of the most powerful nations in Europe looking on with ill-concealed enmity at the progress of our operations against Russia, it would be scarcely possible to exaggerate the difficulties of our position were we to be suddenly deprived of the alliance of the French Emperor. We have many evidences to show that this war is not a popular one with the French people at large;—perhaps because it has been undertaken by NAPOLEON,—and that it is the Emperor himself who is its chief mover and leading spirit, and who represents the French alliance. Whatever may have been his previous conduct and his past career, LOUIS NAPOLEON has, from the commencement of his reign, been the energetic and consistent friend of the British nation—their faithful ally against the common enemy. He has, therefore, for so much of his life, at least, earned the good-will and gratitude of the English people; and he has shown himself worthy of the high position to which he has been raised. His recent reception in England was a just recognition of his character as our friend and associate in this great Anti-Russian crusade. With all that heartiness and sincerity which England knows how to exhibit to her true friends, he was received by the SOVEREIGN and people; and it would have been a sad and deplorable conclusion to a visit so auspicious and so full of moment had the life of our guest been sacrificed to the revenge of the solitary assassin.

While we are deeply thankful to that Providence which turned aside the murderer's aim, it is with a strange feeling that we recognize in the man who attempted the life of NAPOLEON—a *Roman*—one of that unhappy race who, if any excuse for assassination could be admitted, have some reason for their antipathy to the ruthless destroyer of their liberties. Whatever may be the subsequent career of LOUIS NAPOLEON—however this second AUGUSTUS may gild over the discreditable portions of his early history by the glories and success of his after reign—the world can never forget that dark chapter in his life—the invasion and conquest of the Roman republic. That atrocious deed requires its retribution, and, however we may scorn and loathe the crime of murder, there is some pity for an assassin, who is no hired bravo, but the would-be avenger of his country. At least, the circumstances of PIANORI's nationality, if no excuse for his crime, should plead in mitigation of his punishment: and we can conceive no act of clemency and magnanimity so becoming to NAPOLEON, as the pardon of the wretched man, whom death will only constitute another martyr to Roman liberty in the eyes of the Italian people.

INSOLVENT COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Morris and Moon, a special meeting was held, and a claim amounting to £898 4s. 11d. was proved.

In the estate of George F. Hughes, a first meeting. One claim of £112 16s. 6d. was proved.

In the estate of Alfred Thomas Taylor, a third meeting. Claims amounting to £1030 10s. were proved; and the official assignee read his report. The meeting allowed insolvent to retain his household furniture and wearing apparel, and directed the assignee to sell the equity of redemption of certain land and houses mentioned in his report.

In the estate of Henry D. Cockburn, a third meeting. Claims amounting to £821 18s. 2d. were proved.

In the estate of Edward Kennedy, an adjourned third meeting was held. One claim, £10 8s., was proved, and the meeting terminated.

In the estate of Charles and William Wilms, an adjourned second meeting. Charles Wilms amended the schedule, and signed the deposition made on a previous day, and the meeting terminated.

MEETINGS TO-DAY.

In the estate of Berkelman and Bate, a first meeting at 10 o'clock.

In the estate of David Robertson, a second meeting at half-past 10.

In the estate of James T. Grocott, a certificate meeting at noon.

In the estate of Van Norden and Humphreys, a special meeting for proof of debts at 1.

In the estate of Barbier and Arsilier, an adjourned second meeting at half-past 1.

In the estate of Thomas Abbott, a first meeting at 3.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE Mr. Dowling, Mr. Egan, Mr. Mort, and Mr. G. Hill.

Eleven drunkards were brought before the Bench, An incorrigible old lady, Charlotte Gorman by name, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment; the rest were fined 20s. each, or in default to visit the cells for twenty-four hours.

Ann Cole, picked up drunk about 10 o'clock in the morning, was brought before the Bench as a Vagrant, but was dealt with, for this time, as for drunkenness only, and sentenced to pay 40s,, or to be imprisoned in the cells for forty-eight hours.

The general charge list consisted of nine cases, two of which were dismissed, and one was remanded for further inquiry. John Gilpin, for threatening to take the life of Richard Kiddy, and putting him in bodily fear, was ordered to find sureties to keep the peace, or to be imprisoned until the sitting of the Quarter Sessions. Mary Ann Whippy, found guilty of using obscene language, was sentenced to pay 20s. or to be imprisoned for fourteen days. Mary Denham, Margaret Regan, and Bridget Toomey, found guilty of disorderly conduct, being at the time in a state of intoxication, were sentenced to pay 20s. each, or to be imprisoned for forty-eight hours; and John Jones, for a like offence, was sentenced to pay 20s. or to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

Twelve cases occupied the summons list. Six of them were either dismissed (chiefly because of the non-attendance of parties) or arranged out of Court. Two were postponed by consent. John Eustace, a publican, was fined 20s. with 5s. costs, for Sunday-selling; Simon Phillips, for allowing a horse, his property, to stray in the city, was fined 5s. with a like sum for costs; and Edward Black, for an assault on Julian Hogarth, was fined 10s. The other, Simpson v. Cooke, was a proceeding to recover wages, in which an order was made for the amount claimed, 10s. with 3s. 6d. costs, and 10s. by way of compensation for loss of time.

WATER POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate.

William Malsbury, for drunkenness, forfeited his deposit of 40s.

James Cossady, Patrick Aden, and Ann James, for drunkenness, were fined 26s., in default of payment, they were sentenced to the usual term of imprisonment.

Sarah King, for drunkenness and using obscene language, was fined 40s., in default of payment, 48 hours imprisonment.

William Armstrong, for drunkenness and fighting in the street, was fined 40s., in default of payment, 48 hours imprisonment.

Baptista Boudina, for disobeying the orders of his employer, was ordered to have 40s. deducted from his wages, and to pay 6s. 6d. costs of Court.

The Water Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Frederick and J. E. Ebsworth, sat this morning for the purpose of revising the Electoral Roll for Gipps Ward. The list was gone through without objection to any of the parties, and several new claims were admitted.

CITY COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Commissioners.

Samuel Howard, licensed driver of the Inkermann omnibus, was charged with having committed a breach of the 22nd section of the Omnibus By-Laws, which enacts that no omnibus shall carry more passengers than the number determined upon by the Commissioners at the time of licensing. The offence was proved by Mr. Russell, surgeon, who stated that the defendant was not to blame, he having acted under the coercion of the conductor—a boy—who was very impertinent. The Chief Commissioner said that when the defendant heard Mr. Russel complaining of the crowded state of the omnibus he should have jumped off the box, and ascertained how many passengers there were *really* inside, instead of placing any confidence in such a young rascal. The defendant was sentenced to pay a penalty of 10s., and 5s. costs.

Robert Woods was charged with driving the Welcome omnibus, on the night of the 7th August last, he not having a licence to that effect from the City Commissioners. The charge was proved by a hackney carriage-driver named Norman, who stated that he saw the proper driver (Charles Hall) behind the omnibus, acting as conductor. Mr. Cory, for the defence, contended that the defendant was asked by Hall to drive the omnibus, because he was unwell.—Dismissed.

Joseph Hudson, licensed driver of the omnibus "Our Buss," was charged with having, on the 12th of August, while proceeding down Lower George-street, turned round, without first having driven to the stand at the junction of Fort-street, and taken his proper place at the rear of the other omnibusses.—Fined 10s., and 5s. costs.

James Needham and Charles Hall, omnibus drivers, pleaded guilty to two informations, charging them with racing.—Fined 10s. each, and costs.

Court adjourned until this (Thursday) forenoon.

MISS C. HAYES—OPERA.

ON Tuesday, the most crowded and brilliant house ever brought together within the walls of an Australian theatre attended to witness Bellini's beautiful and pathetic opera of Somnambula. It may be said to be the first occasion of the introduction of opera amongst us, approaching to the breadth and fulness with which operatic music and singing are enjoyed at London, Paris, and the principal cities of Europe and America. In this species of entertainment at home, music, dancing, and decoration endeavour to surpass each other by the most profuse display of dazzling charms. In our young community, we must not expect that all these accompaniments can be brought into union and activity at once, and therefore must be prepared for a time to dispense with the varied harmonies supplied by the blast of horns, trumpets, and trombones—the unceasing and feverish activity of numberless violins, flutes, hautboys, and clarionets, and the delightful modulation of trained and practiced chorus singers. In the arts that polish life and the accomplishments that adorn it, Australia is in its infancy, but it is an infancy that will soon put on, by quick and premature growth, the strength and vigour of an early manhood. Amongst the most delightful of these arts and accomplishments, the opera is a species of entertainment most enjoyed by cultivated and refined minds, and we hail its introduction as an auspicious era in the history of colonial improvement. It is true, we have had operatic entertainments before; but on Tuesday night, for the first time, was an opportunity afforded of seeing scenes acted, and arias sung as an *artiste* of the first class alone can sing and act them. That all the parts were not sustained in a style worthy of the principal one, and that the choruses and orchestra were not as efficient as we could wish, it would be injudicious and uncandid to deny,—but all the regular performers of the theatre, some with remarkable ability, gave evidence of study and improvement in their respective parts; and for the reasons above stated we must not complain that all are not of first-rate excellence, but be satisfied with the waving of the wand of one enchantress, and the zeal and earnestness of those who have been summoned to assist in the exercise of her witchery. For the purpose of giving our Sydney society a good and full notion of high operatic performance in its perfection, the opera of Somnambula was most judiciously chosen, as the principal part—Amina—is not only the leading character, but it is one that is associated with every scene of interest in the opera. She is always in the thoughts and almost always in the presence of the audience, and on no occasion could this be more truly declared than in Miss Catherine Hayes' exquisite impersonation of the character on Tuesday evening. It was a performance, both in acting and singing, of triumphant success from the beginning to the end. The four great representatives of this most interesting heroine have been Malibran, Jenny Lind, Persiani, and Catharine Hayes. In forming a preference, it is a mere matter of choice, arising from a variety of tastes, where all are of equal excellence. In dramatic power Malibran could not be surpassed. In the height to which she soars upwards and the depth to which she floats downwards Jenny Lind is truly marvellous. Persiani's flute-like sweetness of voice and graceful carriage and manner were quite fascinating; but Catherine Hayes, by the thrilling pathos of her notes—the embellishments always tasteful and scientific in themselves, but never in excess—the delicacy of her passages—their gracefulness—the plenitude of feeling displayed in their execution—delights and astonishes, and

> "From a judicious audience draws
> As loud and as deserved applause."

Though usually, both in the character of her voice and manner of acting, Miss Hayes generally more resembles Persiani than any of the other three great names with which we have deservedly associated her own, her impersonation of Amina more approaches the style of Malibran. Nor is this to be wondered at, as Malibran and Miss C. Hayes were both pupils of Garcia (Malibran's brother), the most successful teacher in modern times, of which no stronger attestation can be furnished than the additional fact that Jenny Lind also was his pupil. Notwithstanding this general resemblance, in some respects Malibran's and Catharine Hayes' impersonations presented rather a contrast than a comparison. In Malibran at all times there was an exuberance of feeling—a buoyancy of animal spirits—a youthful freshness—real nature in a high state of action and excitation,—but nature still, which made her a favourite to a degree to which we almost know no parallel in our theatrical recollection. This buoyancy of spirits is not the leading characteristic of Miss Hayes. She wholly identifies herself with the character she represents. Never during the whole performance does she look round on the audience—her soul is in the music—and though by no means wanting in vivacity and energy when they are suitable and required—she is never more to be admired than when she stands motionless and beautiful, heaving as it were a volume of sweet sounds from her chest, now her voice sustaining a high note with great precision, and now breaking into rapid exquisite thrilling tones. Where all parts were of uniform excellence, it is not an easy matter to dwell on particular arias or passages—but as in all well wrought compositions some features stand out prominently, we should name the arias of "*Come per me sereno*," the "*Ah! non credea*," and the splendid finale of "*Ah! non guinge*," as those which produced the most enthusiastic applause. In some of these pieces Miss C. Hayes has been heard already; but the hearing of them in their proper places—in the opera to which they belong—the singing associated with appropriate acting, made them more appreciated and enjoyable. The great piece of the night was the grand finale "*Ah non guinghi*," which was rapturously encored. In other arias she was equal to her high reputation, but here she surpassed it. On the encore, her voice displayed a fulness and roundness beyond any of her former most successful efforts. It was beyond enthusiasm; the audience was thrown quite into a state of ecstacy; and throughout, her voice, though it might be said to cleave the air, preserved its sweetness and clearness. We have no right, in strictness, to report conversations not intended for our ears, but we could not help over-hearing a gentleman in one of the boxes near us declare that, although he had seen Malibran and Persiani in the part, Miss Catherine Hayes was not only equal but beyond either of them. It would be but a tedious detail to go into the minute merits of this exquisite impersonation of the beautiful Young Villager. In short, it was one of complete success, and we conclude our remarks upon it, by expressing a suggestion which, arose in our minds, that if the life of the young and gifted Bellini had been prolonged it was in every respect just the impersonation he would have been glad and proud to have witnessed.

In speaking of the musical and singing portion of the company we are enabled to speak in a most commendatory tone. Mr. Lavenu's services were indefatigable, most serviceable, and, in the present strength of the orchestra, we might add indispensable. Madame Sarah Flower gave full effect to the personation of Lisa, and her exertions in singing in all the chorusses were not lost on the audience with whom she is deservedly a favorite. Her voice is a fine contralto, and true to the good feeling expressed in the line so familiar to us, "why should old acquaintance be forgot" we are glad to bear high and favourable testimony to her impersonation of Lisa.

Of the Messrs. Howson's valuable assistance we can speak most praisingly. Mr. John Howson, as Elvino, was excellent. We derived much pleasure from his singing the aria "Ah! perchè, non possa odiarti," which was given with the pathos of feeling the song requires. On the whole, his acting was very pleasing and gentlemanly.

Although we think the whole representation must have conveyed to the audience almost a perfect conception of the dramatic incidents intended to be portrayed, yet, for the benefit of those not conversant with the *libretto*, we give the following sketch of the plot:—*Amina*, the somnamubulist, is an orphan, under the protection of Theresa, and the *belle* of the village. Her marriage contract with Elvino has been signed by the notary, and the opening chorus "Viva Amina," followed by Lisa's solo of "Tutto i la giosa," shows the bustle and gay preparations of the villagers for the approaching nuptials. A stranger appears, Count Rodolpho, the proprietor of the neighbouring castle; he is benighted, and remains at Lisa's inn. During the night Count Rodolpho is disturbed by the sudden appearance of a white figure: it is Amina, the sleep-walker. The Count at once retires, fearful of awakening her; but Lisa, who is secretly jealous of Amina, perceives her reclining on the count's bed, and hastens to spread the scandal in the village. Elvino becomes enraged, breaks off with Amina, and takes from her finger the ring of their pledged love. Lisa's malice meets with its just reward, for, on the point of being herself united to Elvino—the Count comes from the castle and certifies to Amina's injured innocence, of which a further proof is given by Amina's sudden appearance as the sleepwalker, crossing a narrow plank, almost with danger to her life. She is singing in a plaintive strain the tales of her sorrow and her love. Elvino is convinced, and awakens her to tell her that she is "more dear by suffering made," and Amina's masterpiece of song, "Let not sorrow in vain repining," &c., &c., concludes this highly interesting Lyric Drama, one of the immortal Bellini's most sublime conceptions.

We must not take leave of the Somnambula without rendering our meed of praise to the management of the Prince of Wales, for the creditable manner in which this opera has been introduced. The mill scene and other scenes, as well as the dresses, were excellent and appropriate, and their efforts have been crowned with complete success.

MR. PIPS HIS DIARY;

OR, YE MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF YE AUSTRALIANS.

V.—A FIELD DAY IN THE DOMAIN.

AUGUST 1855.—To the Domain, to see the soldiers, it being a great review of all their army, to wit, both the Queen's regiment and their Voluntaries, which were citizens of the place, and only for love of their country did bear arms. Being arrived, I and my wife, and taking our station among a great crowd which were gathered there, presently were heard the strains of martial music in the distance, and quickly there appeared from the further gate, her Majesty's soldiers, all in scarlet and gold, with the band playing before them—whose drums and trumpets did make a mighty brave sound. These being set in their order, presently came their volunteers, some in sombre suits of dark green, which were the riflemen; others in jackets of blue, slashed with red, which were artillerymen; And last of all came galloping up some score of horsemen, most gaudily bedizened as any butterflies, and ske most fierce and warlike of aspect. After much marching about of the men, and shouting and galloping to and fro of certain on horseback, which I heard were the colonel and his attendants; presently all were drawn up in line together, and truly it was a brave sight, and such as did me good to see. And methought should the CZAR of Muscovy, with whom they are now at war, be so ill-advised as to venture hither with his barbarians, he would be well met by this pretty array. But now their commander and his officers going down the line do I see, he upon a grey horse, very proud, yet pleasant, and with a jaunty air; though they tell me, a very old warrior, and was at their great battle of Waterloo, some half century ago. And now began they to march round in order, according to their various regiments, and verily it was curious to see how truly their feet went together, so that the whole did seem like one great monster in red, moving onward. Above all, the Queen's soldiers did far excel in their steady and regular pace, the others, indeed, being not so perfect,—which, being but holiday soldiers, was no wonder. And to see how some did point their toes to the sky! Others swaying about as if on ship-board, and certain of the fat men puffing and blowing as if their hearts would break for that their bodies were so cruelly exercised—which was highly diverting. The marching being done, they began a mock fight, with much firing of musketry, and also of the cannons, of which there were two in the field, which were served by the artillerymen; and with a great din and smoke the battle went on some time, the soldiers moving about,—now changing their front, and now forming square, and now sending out single skirmishers, who presently would run back again, making believe as though they were chased by the enemy. But most of all I admired how those score of horsemen did madly gallop about, and with such a wild rout as if Rupert and his cavaliers were up and there, the boys all shouting with lusty delight, and some dozen curs, of every sort, following closely at their heels, yelling and barking like mad. Had five hundred such bold Yeomen been with our King at Worcester, it would have fared differently, I trow, with Old Noll and his Ironsides. And right proud might this people be that were so well defended, and possessed such stout hearts, in scarlet, to fight for their country. Their riflemen, too, were mighty pretty men, though of great diversity of size, some being little, puny, [illegible] my thumbs, that should scarce have been allowed out of their mothers' arms; others, tall as Maypoles, and of most martial aspect. And for the cannoneers, right well did they perform their office, dragging about their guns with marvellous skill and quickness, though at one time, one of their horses which were in the draught, would be stubborn, and commenced a-kicking and curvetting at his load behind, which seemed greatly to trouble him that was riding, and I looked for some sport, but presently the brute was quieted. And now, their powder being spent, and the men weary of their soldiering, they put up their guns, and being marshalled again in line, were by the Colonel dismissed to their homes; and I, following in their wake, did admire to see how proudly the Volunteers did bear themselves in their martial attire, as they marched through the streets—the people all cheering, and their hearts a-gog with the bravery of the scene; while the city boys, who are ever ready with their idle jests, would be making game of those brave men, and their pretty garments, and their warlike airs. So I home, with a mind secure, and pleased to think that whatever hap, there be some, especially those scarlet Yeomen, that would die in our defence.

WOOL SALES.

SALE of 1486 bales, by CHARLES JACOMB AND SON, May 11.

EX Oliver Lang: LL "Namoi" under, 8 at 22d, 8 at 22¼d, 7 at 21¼d, 8 at 21d, 14 at 20¾d, 13 at 20d, 4 pieces at 17¾d, 1 locks at 16d; "Mango," 5 at 21d, 5 at 20¾d, 4 at 20d; AW, 1 at 20d; RES, 7 at 21¼d, 8 at 20d, 18 at 20¼d, 2 broken at 19½; TN, 5 at 19d, 10 at 19¾d, 4 at 18d; D&G with T under, 9 at 16¼d; 8 in diamond, with R&HW over, 17 at 22d, 5 at 21¼d; W&E with O under, 12 at 23½d, 6 at 24d, 1 at 19d, 1 at 15d; EA over WM, 9 at 18d; DW, 6 at 20¼d, 4 at 20d; GRY in diamond with SC under, 2 at 21d; 8 in diamond with WG over, 3 at 18d; C over McK in diamond, 3 at 18¾d, 5 at 18d; M; & Ly, 12 at 23¼d, 16 at 23d, 6 at 22d, 1 at 21; D, 14 at 23d, 7 at 22d, 8 at 21¾d, 1 at 14d; B&H, 3 at 19½d, 7 at 19d, 1 at 18d; SAD in diamond with M under, 23 at 18¾d; WM "New England" under, 1 at 17½d, 2 at 14d; W in circle, 9 at 21¼d, 8 at 22d, CF, 8 at 22¼d; AWC, 5 at 21d, 8 at 20d; Inver. 16 at 18¼d, 9 at 18d, 1 at 16d; JS, 8 at 19d, 5 at 18½d; MP 6 at 19, 5 at 18¼d, 1 at 16d; LH over H, 22 at 21¼d, 1 at 19d; JF, 8 at 20d, 7 at 20¼d, 8 at 19¼d, 8 at 19d, 7 at 18½d, 8 at 18d, 1 at 16½d; J A, 13 skin at 14d; S & C, 9 at 17d, 16 at 16½d, 28 at 16¼d, 6 at 16d; S C, 7 at 16; E. 2 at 26d, 2 at 23½d, 3 at 22½d, 1 at 18d; C, 12 at 18d; J F, 9 at 18d, 2 at 17d; H in diamond, 3 at 20d; ML, 5 at 18d; SAD in diamond, with M under, 9 at 15d, 3 damaged at 14½d; AA over JL, 1 at 19½d; DH over H, 4 at 17½d; 1 at 14d; F, 1 locks at 12d; TN, 1 locks at 13d; Co under double square, 1 at 13½; GRY in diamond, 9 at 17½d, 18 at 17d, 12 at 16½d, 1 at 16d; Felton, 1 pieces at 19d; EUR, 19 at 17d, 7 at 17½d, 7 at 18½d, 9 at 18d, 2 pieces at 3½d; S, 9 at 16d, 13 at 15½d; EUR, 7 at 17d, 7 at 16½d, 2 mixed at 13½d; 8 under, 8 at 17d, 2 at 15d; MUR, 22 at 19d; 15 at 18d, 4 at 18d, 1 locks at 10d; D&G over T, 6 at 17d; IR, 2 at 16d; MF, 8 at 15½d; T & Co. over WW, 10 at 18½d; C, 12 at 19, 7 at 18½d; YY, 1 at 18d, 3 at 17¾d, 1 at 15½d; RH, 6 at 20½d, 6 at 19½d; TS, 4 at 19½d.

EX Plantagenet: gF, 7 at 18d, 10 at 15½, 2 at 13½, 4 at 14½d, 1 locks at 8d.

EX Emma: I. Field, 7 at 17¾d, 9 at 17d; FA, 7 at 15½d; F over HBF, 6 at 17¾d.

MAILS FOR ENGLAND.—It will be seen that the monthly mail, to be forwarded by the Wonga Wonga, to Melbourne, for transmission by the Oliver Lang, will close at noon on Saturday. All letters or newspapers posted before that hour, and not specially marked to go by any other vessel, will be forwarded by her. The mail by the Phœnician, will be closed at six o'clock, on Saturday, and the probability is, she will reach England as soon as the Oliver Lang. By both these vessels a prepayment of sixpence clears a letter from any part of New South Wales to any part of Great Britain or Ireland.

THE ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY JOURNAL.—We have received the first five numbers of this weekly record of news, science, literature, and art. The illustrations have been prepared with much care. We may particularly instance "the Bachelors' Ball" at the Prince of Wales Theatre, on the 13th ultimo. The review in the Domain of the Volunteers and regular forces, now in Sydney, which took place on the 7th ultimo, under the inspection of Colonel Bloomfield. A clever delineation of that portion of the Sydney sewerage, which forms a junction at the corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, where the main sewer down Pitt-street is joined by two collateral branches from Hunter-street. There are also several good portraits in the numbers before us—Miss Catherine Hayes, Mr. G. V. Brooke, and Mr. Coppin. We must also refer to some nice gravings of our coast scenery; La Perouse's monument at Botany Bay; the coast line of Illawarra; the site of the new abattoirs on Glebe Island; an elevated tomb on the Murray. Various graceful vignettes are to be found in each number, and, from the ability with which the journal is conducted, we may predict for it an extensive circulation.

SOUTH HEAD ROAD FOUNTAIN.—In consequence of the ill health of Mr. O'Brien, the former lessee of the South Head Road Fountain, he has been compelled to discontinue his lesseeship. The City Commissioners have granted the lease for twelve months, at the rate of £60, to a Mr. Willett, who will obtain possession of it to-day.

FIRE AND ROBBERY.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Tuesday night, Sergeant Sanderson was informed by Mr. Heaney, of Hunter-street, publican, that a house in Dally's-buildings, was on fire. Sanderson proceeded thither, found the door open, but no person in the house. Having assistance, he promptly extinguished the flames, and left a constable in charge, who remained alone in the house for a considerable time, ere the occupant, Mr. Edward Cannon, made his appearance. Cannon states that he left home about 8 o'clock, locking the door after him. On examining a tin box he found that a sum of £59 had been abstracted therefrom, and from a looking-glass drawer the sum of £111 was gone—all in £1 notes. Damage to the extent of about £20 was the result of the fire.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Tuesday last, before the coroner, Mr. Brenan, touching the death of an infant, name Frederica Morris, aged three months. In accordance wish the medical testimony, a verdict was returned of—died from natural causes.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Saturday forenoon last, between eleven and twelve o'clock, as a Mr. Lamb, of Sydney, was proceeding along the Parramatta-road, he was stopped by two men, each armed with a pair of pistols, and robbed of a colonial sovereign and a key. The following is a description of the robbers:—First man: tall, sallow complexion, and small black whiskers; he was attired in straw hat, white shirt, and moleskin trowsers, and was in his shirt sleeves. Second man: middle height, thick set, and broad features; he was attired in a blue Guernsey shirt, straw hat, and yellow-red-and-blue comforter.

We are requested to call the particular attention of drapers, outfitters, country buyers, and others, to the continuation of sale of retail drapers' and clothiers' stock-in-trade, by Mr. W. C. Rush, at his Rooms, this day, commencing at 10 o'clock prompt.—ADV.

WE are particularly requested to call attention to Messrs. Cohen and Harbottle's extensive sale of fancy goods, &c., this day, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock precisely.—ADV.

WE are requested by Rishworth and Co. to direct particular attention to their sale of household furniture, carriages, horses, harness, cow, building materials, at the residence of the late Mrs. Reibey, Newtown, this day, at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

REAL PROPERTY.—Chatto and Hughes request us to direct the attention of parties in search of comfortable and respectable dwellings to their sales of houses, in Francis-street, Hyde Park, this day, at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION FOR VICTORIA.

(*From the Mercantile and Shipping Gazette, 10th May.*)

WE are somewhat anxious to learn the main features of Lord John Russell's Bill for granting a separate Constitution to the colony of Victoria, and how far it is likely to satisfy the demands and meet the particular wants of the colony, so widely different now, in all its aspects, from the Port Phillip District of four years ago. No colony has given England so little trouble, and scarcely a penny of Imperial money has been expended on it. Despite Imperial mismanagement and woeful neglect, it has, nevertheless, thriven and prospered to an extent unparalleled in colonial history. It was but twenty years ago that a few colonists from Van Diemen's Land landed on its wild unknown shores, and explored the territory, to pasture their flocks and herds. But it is within the last three years—since the gold discoveries—that its progress has been most marked and rapid. Until July 1, 1851, the District of Port Phillip was under the government, and formed part of the territory, of New South Wales, from which it was distant 680 miles. Embracing an area as large as Great Britain, it had then a population of but 95,000 souls. Its imports and exports were under £500,000. The ships entering its harbours numbered 669, and registered 126,600 tons. In three years everything has quadrupled. Its population has increased to about 200,000, its imports and exports in 1853 had reached nearly £27,000,000, the shipping to 2772, and the tonnage to 689,627. This is, in brief, the history of the flourishing colony for which the Imperial Parliament is now called upon definitively to legislate, and of whose local interests, and peculiar wants and grievances, probably not a dozen of the members of the House of Commons have any accurate knowledge. The subjects resident in the Australian colonies contend that they are better able to judge of what concerns their own immediate and local interests than the parent State at about 16,000 miles distance; that under free institutions, they would advance more rapidly in wealth and consequence. The colonists have had no voice in framing their own Constitutions and have hardly ever been consulted; they are, in fact compelled to receive them, however arbitrary their character. The Constitutions of our various colonies differ, therefore, most widely in their general character, according to the views and caprices of the Colonial Minister of the day who introduces them. In each of our colonies or dependencies a certain amount of the prerogative has been delegated to an officer who administers the Government, and in many of them certain legislative powers have been transferred by the Crown and Parliament, allowing the colonists to make laws suitable for the internal government of their territory.

In all the Australian Colonies, the Waste Lands Regulations have been a fruitful source of contention. A strict adherence to the Wakefield system, the fixed upset price of £1 per acre, the sale by auction, the delay in surveys, the monopoly of lands by squatters, and other grievances, have long occupied attention. As fast as the colonists have, after mature deliberation, made regulations or suggested improvements in the sale and management of their waste lands, the Home Government has interfered, rescinded, and marred the improvements. No better instance can be afforded of this than the case of Van Diemen's Land. Mr. Alison, an old colonist and member of the Council, aided by consultation with the Surveyor-General and the Governor, so improved the Land Regulations as to increase the revenue derived from the sale of Crown Lands from about £6000 yearly in 1846, to £17,000 in 1847, and finally to £90,060 yearly in 1853. At the same time it induced the colonists, and many emigrants from abroad, to rent, purchase, and occupy vast tracts of heretofore waste, heavily-timbered, rich lands. But the Home authorities have most unwisely cancelled these regulations, and, as a consequence, stopped the progress and irritated the colonists, and driven away settlers to New Zealand and other quarters, where the terms and

PATRIOTIC FUND.—TWENTY-FIFTH LIST of SUBSCRIPTIONS.

City Commissioners' Offices—Per Mr. Richard Stubbs.

Matthews, Crotty, Redout, Daley, Holmes, Shaughnessy, Watts, Goodwin, Brown, Beny, Croim, Bingham, Copes, Nichols, Bryan, Adams, Avery, Ogle, Bryant, Coleraine, Kies Wetherington, Parrell, Aldmore, Cullen, Kay, King, Jacklyn, Bunn, O'Brien, Moss—31, at 3s. 6d. each £3 17 6

Shannon, Caulfield, Brown, Billis, Francis, Salmon, Gee, Gorman, Murphy, Nolan, Nethercott, "81," Harney, Maloney, John, Webster, Meehan, King, Howard, Walker, Farrell, Wahell, Dillon, Diery, Fell, Brown, Smith, Finer, Fitzpatrick, Michelan, Samuels, Swan, Flanagan, Sam, Toby (black), Felix (black), Welenan, Brutin—38, at 1s. 1 18 9

Simmons, 2s.; Bulgar, 2s.; Southerwood, 2s. 3d. ... 0 7 3

Playton 0 10 0

Newcombe and Francis, 5s. each 0 10 0

Challis and Nesbitt, ditto 0 10 0

Prain 0 5 0

Shipwright 1 0 0

Richard Stubbs 2 2 0

John Mackintosh 1 0 0

John Mackintosh, jun.... ... ... 1 0 0

Miss Mackintosh 1 0 0

£15 19 9

W. Manley 0 5 0

From Bathurst, second remittance, per Mr. J. B. Richards 250 0 0

Mossing District.—Third List, per Mr. Robert J. Barton, Collected by Mr. John Gilmore.

Duncan M'Killop	...	£5	0 0
Mrs. M'Killop	...	2	0 6
Daniel Hicks	...	1	0 0
John Graham	...	1	0 0
Joseph Biggins	...	1	0 0
James Ralph	...	0	19 0
Charles Ellsworth	...	0	10 0
Punch	...	0	10 0
Thomas Harris	...	1	0 0
Andrew Rushden	...	0	10 0
Mrs. Rushden	...	0	10 0
Edward Barlow	...	1	0 0
Mrs. Barlow	...	1	0 0
William Hall	...	1	0 0
Samuel Whitley	...	1	0 0
Gustavus R. Glasson	...	1	0 0
John N. Gilmour	...	5	0 0
Mrs. Gilmour	...	2	0 0
Wellington Bench, fine, Gilmour v. Tait	...	10	0 0
Mr. Henry Cobden, monthly subscription of £1 for two months		2	0 0
		£57	10 0

Wellington, Second List, Per Mr. Henry T. Lambert. Collected by the Rev. William Watson, from the natives at the Aboriginal Mission.

James Marshall	...	£1	0 0
Jane	...	0	10 0
Ann	...	0	5 0
Clara	...	0	5 0
Thomas Taylor	...	0	10 0
Biddy	...	0	10 0
Fanny	...	0	5 0
Henry	...	0	5 0
Johanna	...	0	2 6
Richard Davis	...	0	10 0
Alexander Davis	...	0	10 0
Matthew	...	0	1 0
Tobias	...	0	1 0
Martha	...	0	1 0
T. C. Watson	...	0	5 0
Mary Campbell	...	0	5 0
Edward Campbell	...	0	2 6

Collected by J. Jardine, Esq.

J. Jardine, Esq.	...	2	2 0
F. Coker and a boy	...	0	2 6
Fred. Cockburn, Esq.	...	1	1 0
James	...	0	10 0
Bradshaw	...	0	10 0
Ann Drew Connors	...	0	10 0
John Nunnery	...	0	10 0
George Haywood	...	0	10 0
George Davis	...	0	10 0
Alex. Byers	...	0	10 0
Peter Story	...	0	10 0
Peter Roach	...	0	2 6
Peter Mulvaney	...	0	10 0
John Lloyd	...	0	10 0

Collected at the Sunday School, Montefiore ... 0 16 6

£14 10 0

Queenbeyan, Second List. Per Mr. J. J. Wright.

Thomas M'Donnell	...	0	15 0
Wm. Saunders	...	0	10 0
John Edmonds	...	0	10 0
Richard Harris	...	0	10 0
John Keogh	...	0	10 0
Peter Keogh	...	0	10 0
Thomas Farrell	...	1	5 0
Thomas Hopkins	...	0	10 0
Sheridan Wild	...	1	0 0
		£5	0 0

Liverpool Plains, Fifth List. Per Captain H. Chester Master, C.C.L.

Collected by Mr. T. W. Hinde, Tuloumbah.

J. W. Hinde	...	1	0 0
Thomas Taylor	...	0	5 0
Joseph Livers	...	0	10 0
John Harvey	...	0	5 0
Thomas Parnell	...	1	0 0
C. Parnell	...	1	0 0
W. Emery	...	0	10 0
E. Pattrick	...	0	10 0
John Cole	...	0	10 0
Wee Suan	...	0	5 0
Benjamin Erridge	...	0	10 0
		£5	0 0

Kempsey and McLeay River. Per Messrs. W. Briggs and W. H. Thornton.

Major Kemp, J.P.	...	5	0 0
W. H. Kemp, J.P.	...	5	0 0
Frank Kemp	...	1	0 0
Mrs. Pearce	...	0	2 6
E. W. Rudder, J.P.	...	2	2 0
Miss Rudder	...	1	1 0
Dr. Gabriel	...	1	1 0
J. and E. Rudder	...	3	0 0
Master E. Rudder	...	0	2 6
A. Rudder	...	0	2 6
Wm. Wright	...	0	10 0
J. W. Chapman	...	5	0 0
James Chesers	...	5	0 0
Mrs. Lawson	...	3	0 0
James Thompson	...	1	1 0
Thomas H. Thompson	...	1	1 0
John E. Thompson	...	1	0 0
William J. Thompson	...	1	0 0
John Pearce	...	0	10 0
Miss Tozer	...	0	2 0
John Ferrier	...	3	0 0
George Cook	...	2	0 0
T. A. Pelmon	...	2	0 0
John Murphy	...	0	10 0
George Rees	...	1	0 0
John Seaddon	...	0	10 0
A. Bannerman	...	2	0 0
George Green	...	0	10 0
Mrs. Green	...	0	5 0
Miss Green	...	0	5 0
Ann Green	...	0	2 6
Mary Green	...	0	2 6
Joshua Lee	...	0	10 0
Mrs. Lee	...	0	10 0
Thomas Smith	...	1	0 0
Henry Sergeant	...	0	5 0
Thomas Bradbury	...	3	0 0
James Wilson	...	1	0 0
Master Fattorini	...	0	2 6
E. Thompson	...	0	5 0
R. Hampson	...	0	5 0
Master Pearce	...	0	1 0
		£58	13 0

Collected by Captain Thornton.

Capt. Thornton, J.P.	...	2	2 0
Wm. Barnet	...	0	5 0
Mary Sutcliffe	...	0	2 0
W. G. Ducat	...	1	0 0
T. N. Tozer	...	1	0 0
Wm. Walsh	...	1	0 0
Mrs. Walsh	...	1	0 0
W. W. Burke	...	1	0 0
Campbell Kerr	...	3	0 0
E. Read	...	1	0 0
E. Read, junior	...	0	2 6
Emma Read	...	0	2 6
Thomas Steel	...	2	0 0
Henry Harriss	...	0	5 0
William Ducat	...	1	0 0
J. Ducat	...	1	0 0
Wm. Bannerman	...	0	10 0
John Haley	...	0	5 0
Christopher Lawson	...	0	10 0
John Martin	...	0	10 0
J. Julien	...	0	3 0
Mrs. Doran	...	0	10 0
John Thomas	...	1	0 0
Ost. Smith	...	1	0 0
George Smith	...	0	5 0
Mrs. A. Smith	...	0	5 0
Sabina Smith	...	0	2 6
J. W. Hudson	...	0	10 0
William Dangar	...	0	10 0
C. Porter	...	1	10 0
Mrs. Porter	...	0	10 0
William Briggs	...	1	0 0
John Lawrence	...	1	0 0
James Lovelock	...	0	12 6
James Wilson	...	0	10 0
		£39	11 0

Collected by H. R. Oakes, Esq.

H. R. Oakes	...	5	0 0
Charles Spencer	...	5	0 0
J. R. Spencer	...	5	0 0
M. C. Oakes	...	2	0 0
A. R. Oakes	...	2	0 0
Douglas C. Oakes	...	2	2 0
A. J. Oakes	...	2	0 0
		£23	2 0

Collected by J. Verge, Esq.

John Verge	...	10	10 0
Mrs. Verge	...	2	0 0
Sydney Verge	...	1	0 0
German Verge	...	1	0 0
Richard Evans	...	1	0 0
William Rowe	...	1	0 0
Henry Sergeant, 2nd subscription	...	1	0 0
		£17	10 0

Collected by Wm. Smith, Esq.

Wm. Smith	...	4	0 0
Mrs. Smith	...	1	0 0
Rob. D. Burnet	...	0	5 0
Dan. Bartley	...	0	5 0
James Eaton	...	0	5 0
Wm. Eaton	...	0	5 0
Christopher Fulton	...	0	5 0
James Smith	...	0	5 0
William M'Kune	...	0	3 0
Joseph Cook	...	0	5 0
		£6	17

Menangle.

Mr. and Mrs. Rose	...	3	3 0
Case	...	1	0 0
Peyton	...	0	10 0
O'Brien	...	0	10 0
T. Cummings	...	0	10 0
J. Cummings	...	0	10 0
Carroll	...	0	10 0
Kavanagh	...	0	10 0
Emma Rose	...	0	10 0
Mr. W. Jones	...	2	7 9
Catt	...	1	0 0
Bergin	...	1	0 0
and Mrs. Davis	...	0	10 0
Mrs. Wood and children	...	0	8 6
E. Bunker	...	0	10 0
Baskerville	...	1	0 0
Hunt	...	0	2 6
Giddy and children	...	0	7 6
Mr. T. Haines, jun.	...	0	10 0
Eph. Bunker	...	0	10 0
Mr. and Mrs. Young and child	...	0	17 6
H. Lodge	...	1	0 0
T. Flint and boy	...	0	7 6
Muiry	...	0	10 0
Kilfoil	...	0	10 0
Haines	...	1	0 0
M'Cain	...	1	0 0
Scully	...	0	5 0
Betts	...	0	7 6
Edwards	...	0	10 0
Dunphy	...	1	0 0
Reid	...	0	10 0
Flint	...	0	10 0
G. Haines	...	1	0 0
Mrs. Wildon and child		0	6 0
Mr. J. Lodge	...	1	0 0
T. Plows and children	...	0	14 6
Riley	...	0	10 0
G. Ashcroft	...	0	2 6
		£8	1 3

Narellan.

Mr. James Hills	...	1	1 6
Brannan	...	1	10 6
Mr. and Mrs. Nott, and family		4	6 0
Mrs. Scott and child		1	10 6
Mr. James Scott	...	0	0 6
Children of Narellan School	...	1	10 0
Mr. Perry (Orielton)		2	2 0
G. Baker	...	2	0 0
Pailler	...	1	1 0
Waters	...	1	1 0
Hollis	...	1	0 0
Tiddyman	...	1	0 0
J. Gregory	...	1	0 0
T. C. Aspbell	...	1	0 0
and Mrs. Herbert		1	10 0
Mrs. Graham	...	0	15 0
Mr. Bell	...	0	10 0
Mrs Gregery and child		0	5 6
Mr. Scott, sen.	...	0	7 6
Joseph Scott	...	0	10 0
C. Dixon	...	0	17 6
Mrs. M'Low	...	0	10 0
Mrs. Rivers and C. Rivers	...	0	12 0
Mrs. Bryant	...	0	7 6
Bellingham	...	0	7 6
Lenton (2nd s.)		0	5 6
Mr. Roberts	...	0	5 0
Turner	...	0	5 0
Sarah Pittman	...	0	2 6
Hannah Sullivan	...	0	2 6
Mr. Jones	...	0	2 6
Mary A. Scott	...	0	2 0
10 children	...	0	7 6
Mr. and Mrs. C. Cowper and family		18	0 0
E. Palmer, Esq.	...	1	0 0
Mr. J. Dunks	...	0	10 0
Rev. E. and Mrs. Rogers	...	2	10 6
Mr. Stein	...	2	2 0
J. McMahon	...	1	1 0
J. Buckley	...	0	10 0
Weston	...	0	5 0
		£54	11 6

Cobbity.

The Rev. T. Hassall and family	...	8	5 0
Mr. W. & A. Roberts		0	5 6
J. Morrow and family		0	11 0
J. Rootes	...	1	0 0
Mary Rootes	...	0	5 6
Miss Pettingal	...	0	3 6
Mrs. & Miss Shelly	...	0	5 0
Messrs J. & W. Shelly		1	10 0
Mr. J. Creswell	...	1	1 0
Wm. Marsh	...	1	1 0
J. Marsh	...	1	1 0
Fry	...	1	0 0
Wm. Creswell	...	1	0 0
Hearne	...	1	0 0

It is requested that any errors and omissions in the list be notified to the Central Office, or to the local treasurer in the country, for correction in the next publication.

Persons paying money to the bankers are also requested to advise the treasurers of the same, and furnish them with full particulars.

THOMAS BARKER, } Joint Treasurers
T. W. SMITH. } and
CHARLES KEMP, } Secretaries.

Patriotic Fund Committee Rooms, 14th August.

SYDNEY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—

Chairman—Charles Kemp, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Thos. Holt, Esq., M.P.

Directors.

M. E. Marain, Esq. | John Fairfax, Esq.
J. F. Josephson, Esq. | S. D. Gordon, Esq.

Surveyor—James Hume, Esq.
Secretary—Mr. James S. Mitchell.

COUNTRY AGENTS

Who will afford information to all persons wishing to insure and receive applications for insurance of properties in their respective districts.

For the town and district of Parramatta... Mr. J. F. Staff,
" " " Windsor ..... Mr. John Dawson,
" " " Bathurst ..... Mr. Sam. B. Sargeant,
" " " Jewellbury..... Mr. Robert Craig,
" " " Maitland .... Mr. Alexander Dodds,

The Directors of the Sydney Fire Insurance Company call the attention of the public to the following reduced scale of their rates of premium:—

Section A.—Slated buildings, 6s. to 12s. per cent.
Section B.—Shingled buildings, 8s. to 18s. per cent.
Section C.—Weather-boarded buildings, 15s. to 30s. per cent.

FIFTY PER CENT. of the premium will be returned on the renewal, for twelve months, of all yearly policies, so that the actual cost of insurance will be one-half only of the above rates.

This Company is established upon the principles of the Saxe Gotha Company, which is one of the leading and most popular Fire Insurance Companies in Germany, and which established, on the occasion of the great fire in Hamburg, the soundness of its principles. It then paid all losses in full, without inconvenience to its members.

All parties desirous of insuring in this Company may satisfy themselves by previous inspection of the register book as to the ability of members to make good the amount of their respective contributions.

Application for Insurance to be made to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Mori's Commercial Buildings, Pitt-street.

J. S. MITCHELL, Secretary.

Policies will only be granted up to 1st of June 1856.

☞ N.B.—In case of fire, in town or suburbs, parties are requested to give notice to Mr. T. J. Bown, Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, at the Engine Station, No. 286, George-street, Brickfield-hill; and in the Country, to the Agents of the district, whose presence at the fire should be, if possible, obtained.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,—IN LONDON.

For Fire and Life Insurances at Home and Abroad,
Established in 1836, and Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.
DIRECTORS.

The Right Hon. Lord Ernest Bruce, M.P., Chairman.
John Abercrombie, Esq. Thomas Newman Farquhar, Esq.
George G. Anderson, Esq. Charles R. M'Grigor, Esq.

G. A. Stevelring, Esq.
Alexander F. Pitcher, Secretary.
Edward Fuchs, Vice-Secretary.

Agents in Sydney—BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Church-hill, FIRE INSURANCE.

This Company insures against loss or damage by fire almost every description of property, in most parts of the world.

The rates of premium are moderate, and the conditions of insurance are framed with the greatest liberality.

The policies of this Company are not only guaranteed by a large capital, but also by the unlimited personal responsibility of more than 900 shareholders. BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Agents and Attorneys for the Northern Assurance Company, London, who are provided with all the necessary powers and means to protect insurers in the above Office.

JOHN BIBB, Esq., Surveyor.

Applications for insurance to be directed to the firm—"Fire and Life Insurance Department."

Full particulars to be had upon application.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Incorporated by Royal Charter. Paid up Capital—ONE MILLION.

The Corporation's present drawing rates of exchange are as follows:—

On London ..... at 30 days' sight 2 per cent. premium
On the National Bank of Scotland and Provincial Bank of Ireland ..... demand—2½ " "
On Ceylon, Colombo ..... at 30 days' sight—2½ " "
On China, Hong Kong ..... at 30 days' sight—3s. per dollar.
On Ditto, Canton ..... at 30 days' sight—5s. " dollar
On Mauritius, Port Louis ... at 30 days' sight—1s. 2½d. per currency
On Bombay ..... at 30 days' sight—2s. 1d. per rupee.
On Calcutta ..... at 30 days' sight—2s. 1d. "
On Madras ..... at 30 days' sight—2s. 1d. "
On Singapore ..... at 30 days' sight—5s. 0d. per dollar.
On Melbourne ..... at 15 days' sight—1 per cent premium.

Circular Notes, payable in all the most important cities in Europe, in Egypt, Syria, the United States of America, the Cape of Good Hope, &c. ..... demand—2½ per cent. premium.

The following rates of interest are allowed:—

On Fixed Deposits requiring 3 months' notice of withdrawal ..... 3 per cent.
Ditto ditto, 6 months ..... 3½ "
Ditto ditto, 12 months ..... 5 "

(Notice of withdrawal can be given when the lodgment is made, or at any subsequent period.) Interest on the 12 months' notice. Deposits can be drawn half-yearly.

Rates of discount charged:—

On bills not having more than 3 months to run ..... 6 per cent.
Ditto 4 ditto ..... 7 ditto
Ditto beyond that term ..... 8 ditto

GEORGE R. INGLEBY, Manager.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT-STOCK BANK.

BANK POST BILLS, WITH INTEREST ADDED.

This Bank will issue its Bills payable in Sydney at 3, 6, and 12 months' date, for such even sums as may be required, to which interest will be added, according to their currency, at the rates 2, 4, and 5 per cent. per annum, such drafts to be payable to "bearer," or "order," and, when required, instantly discounted at the current rates. Customers of the Bank will be allowed to draw against them on deposit.

By order of the Board of Directors.
(Signed) EDWARD WRENCH, Manager.

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES.—The Australian Joint Stock Bank is willing to make liberal cash advances on Government Debentures, consigned to its London Agent, for sale.—EDWARD WRENCH, Manager.

SAINT PAUL'S COLLEGE.

(In connexion with the Sydney University).

The minimum amount of £10,000 required by the Act of Council being now nearly raised, the renewed exertions of all Friends of the Church of England, and of the cause of Education of the highest order, are earnestly solicited by the Committee, to complete the comparatively small sum now deficient;—but without which the Buildings cannot be commenced, nor the liberal Endowment granted in aid of the funds be demanded.

To those as yet unacquainted with the plan of its Projectors, now sanctioned by the Legislature, it may be proper to explain that St. Paul's College is, *strictly and permanently*, in connexion with the University; but that it will supply, what the University alone (by the very nature of its constitution) cannot offer to Students—the advantages of *Tutorial* instruction, as distinct from that afforded by the Professors,—the benefits of Religious teaching, and, to all whose Parents may be at a distance, domestic supervision, and a home.

The College Buildings, therefore, will contain, with a Hall, and Chapel,—a Warden's Residence, and Dormitories for (in the first instance) about forty Students. An Architect has already been engaged; and a Building Committee appointed: and it is hoped that the work, if unforeseen difficulties do not arise, may be commenced by the end of the present year. But, in the mean time, as will be seen by the subjoined List, although about £9940 is subscribed, not more than £8900 5s. 4d. is as yet *paid* or *secured*, as required by the Act of Council; so that additional Subscriptions are necessary to the amount of £1100.

SUBSCRIBERS.

Aspinall, Mrs.	...	£25	0 0
Allwood, Rev. Robert, B.A.	...	50	0 0
Barker, James	...	100	0 0
Barker, Thomas, M.C.	...	100	0 0
Barney, Col. George	...	40	0 0
Bettington, J.B., M.C.	...	50	0 0
Berry, Alexander, M.C.	...	100	0 0
Billyard, W. W.	...	50	0 0
Blackett, Edmund T.	...	50	0 0
Bowman, William, M.C.	...	100	0 0
Bradley, William, M.C.	...	100	0 0
Breillat, T. C.	...	100	0 0
Broadhurst, Edw., M.C.	...	20	0 0
Browne, H. H.	...	50	0 0
Brown, Stephen Campbell	...	2	2 0
Buchanan, Benjamin	...	50	0 0
Burnett, H. C.	...	18	0 0
Burdekin, Mrs.	...	100	0 0
Cape, W. T.	...	100	0 0
Cobham, Richard	...	50	0 0
Clarke, Rev. W. B., M.A.	...	25	0 0
Cleeve, J. Kingdon	...	10	10 0
Cox, George	...	100	0 0
Cox, Alfred	...	50	0 0
Cox, Edward, M.C.	...	50	0 0
Cowper, Archdeacon	...	100	0 0
Cowper, Rev. W. M., M.A.	...	10	0 0
Cowper, Charles, M.C.	...	100	0 0
Croft, Thomas	...	10	10 0
Croft, John	...	100	0 0
C. A. S.	...	0	19 0
Cooper, Daniel, M.C.	...	500	0 0
Darvall, John Bayley, M.C.	...	50	0 0
Daniell, Arthur Cecil	...	25	0 0
Denison, His Excellency Sir W. T. (and the like sum annually)	...	50	0 0
Dickson, David	...	100	0 0
Donaldson, S. A., M.C.	...	20	0 0
Donaldson, James	...	50	0 0
Druitt, Rev. Thomas	...	50	0 0
Dumaresq, William, M.C.	...	10	0 0
Elyard, Samuel	...	5	5 0
Elsworth, J. Edward	...	25	0 0
Elsworth, Frederick	...	10	10 0
Elsworth, C. B.	...	50	0 0
Evans, George	...	10	10 0
Faithful, W. P.	...	10	0 0
Fanning, William	...	75	0 0
Faveno, Peter	...	25	0 0
Fawcett, R.	...	100	0 0
Foster, J.	...	10	0 0
Flood, Edward, M.C.	...	200	0 0
Flower, F. W.	...	100	0 0
Frankland, George F.	...	1	1 0
Grylls, Rev. J. C., M.A.	...	20	0 0
Garsed, Mrs.	...	5	5 0
Glennie, Rev. Benjamin	...	20	0 0
Glennie, Rev. Alfred	...	20	0 0
Holroyd, Arthur Tod, M.C.	...	50	0 0
Holt, Thomas, Jun.	...	210	0 0
Hirst, G. R.	...	10	0 0
Hosking, John	...	25	0 0
Isaly, Thomas, M.C.	...	50	0 0
Irving, Clark	...	100	0 0
James, H. K.	...	10	0 0
Johnson, Robert	...	200	0 0
Johnson, Richard	...	50	0 0
Johnston, Robert (Annandale)	...	100	0 0
Johnson, W.	...	50	0 0
Johnson, H. William	...	50	0 0
Josephson, J. F.	...	250	0 0
Jones, J. W.	...	20	0 0
Kemp, Charles	...	300	0 0
King, Rev. C. M. A.	...	10	0 0
King, Rev. Robert L., B.A.	...	5	0 0
King, Capt. P. P. R.N.	...	20	0 0
Knox, Edward	...	105	0 0
Lavers, J. V.	...	50	0 0
Lawson, William	...	50	0 0
Lester, C.	...	10	0 0
Little, Archibald	...	50	0 0
Long, William	...	25	0 0
Lowe, Charles	...	100	0 0
Lowe, J. W.	...	20	0 0
Lowe, William	...	50	0 0
Macarthur, Colonel	...	100	0 0
Macarthur, James, M.C.	...	52	10 0
Macarthur, William, M.C.	...	52	10 0
Mackenzie, J.P.	...	10	0 0
Manning, W. M., Solicitor-General	...	50	0 0
Manning, Edye	...	50	0 0
Mann, G. K.	...	10	0 0
Matthews, William	...	5	5 0
Mate, Thomas H.	...	50	0 0
Milner, Rev. John, B. A.	...	50	0 0
Metcalfe, Michael	...	150	0 0
Mitchell, James, Dr., M.D.	...	200	0 0
Mitchell, J. S. (for 1853)	...	10	0 0
M'Leric, John	...	50	0 0
M'Nab, Frank	...	25	0 0
Merris, Augustus, M.C.	...	100	0 0
Mort, Thomas S.	...	575	0 0
Murnin, M. E.	...	50	0 0
Murray, C. K.	...	5	5 0
Nathan, Charles	...	100	0 0
Newton, Thomas	...	50	0 0
Newton, Charles	...	50	0 0
Newcastle, The Lord Bishop of	...	100	0 0
Nicholls, George Robert, M.C.	...	200	0 0
Nicholson, Sir Charles, M.C.	...	100	0 0
O'Connell, M. C., (Gladstone)	...	100	0 0
Osborne, Henry, M.C.	...	100	0 0
Parker, H. W., M.C.	...	50	0 0
Parrott, Augustus	...	2	2 0
Phenna, Robert	...	1	1 0
Piddington, W. R.	...	2	2 0
Pitt, George M.	...	10	0 0
Priddle, Rev. C. F. D.	...	25	0 0
Randle, Wm.	...	60	0 0
Robey, R. M.	...	100	0 0
Roxburgh, John P.	...	10	10 0
Rogers, George John	...	100	0 0
Salting, S. R.	...	100	0 0
Savigny, Rev. W. H.	...	25	0 0
Sowerby, Rev. W., M.A.	...	10	0 0
Smart, Thomas Ware, M.C.	...	500	0 0
Smith, Thomas Whistler	...	50	0 0
Stack, Rev. William, M.A.	...	10	0 0
Steele, Rev. Thomas, D.D.	...	10	0 0
Stephen, sir Alfred, C.J.	...	50	0 0
Stephen, Rev. A. H., B.A.	...	25	0 0
Stephen, Montagu C.	...	10	0 0
Stephen, M. Henry	...	10	0 0
Stiles, Rev. H. T., M.A.	...	10	0 0
Stirling, John M. C.	...	100	0 0
Stone, the Rev. W.	...	5	0 0
Stuart, Alexander	...	20	0 0
Sydney, The Lord Bishop of	...	100	0 0
Thorne, George	...	100	0 0
Tooth, Edward	...	100	0 0
Tooth, Frederick	...	50	0 0
Towns, Robert	...	100	0 0
Troughton, Rev. J.	...	50	0 0
Vicat, Rev. Geo., B.A.	...	5	3 0
Walker, William	...	10	0 0
Watson, Rev. B. L., M.A.	...	20	0 0
Watson, Miss	...	5	0 0
Walsh, Rev. W. H., M.A.	...	25	0 0
Wentworth, D'Arcy	...	40	0 0
Weedon, Thomas E.	...	10	0 0
Willis, J. S.	...	50	0 0
Wilson, Felix	...	100	0 0
Woolley, Rev. John, D.C.L.	...	50	0 0
Woolley, Thomas	...	50	0 0
Wilshire, J. R.	...	50	0 0
Wilshire, A. F.	...	50	0 0
Wright, James	...	25	0 0
Total subscribed	...	£9939	17 0

Of which there is paid, or *secured* to be paid, £8900 5 4

The sum of £346 10s. 10d. has been expended, in the whole, in printing, fees to Legislative Council, &c.; and £4.95 9s. 6d. is now in the Banks—the greater part (£4000) at interest.

ALFRED STEPHEN, Chairman of Committee.
CHARLES KEMP, | W. H. WALSH,
A. H. STEPHEN, | ROBERT JOHNSON.

I HAVE This Day admitted Mr. GEORGE HILLING into Partnership with me, and from this date the business will be carried on in the name of GOULD and HILLING, Architects and Surveyors. JOHN GOOLD.

Dated this 8th day of August, 1855.

NOTICE.—The Partnership hitherto existing between JOHN GOOLD and WILLIAM BLUNT FIELD, Lloyd's Chambers, has This Day terminated by effluxion of time. Dated this 4th day of August, 1855.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice.—

The partnership hitherto existing between Ignats Wortmann, formerly of Sydney, and latterly of Skalits, in Hungary; Adolphus Wortmann, of Sydney; and James Drew, of Wellington, New South Wales; trading under the style and firm of James Drew and Co., at Wellington aforesaid, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 30th day of June, 1855. The business will be continued under the style and firm of James Drew and Co., at Wellington, by Adolphus Wortmann and James Drew, who are hereby authorised to receive all moneys due to, and pay all moneys owing by the late firm. Dated at Wellington, New South Wales, this 28th day of July, 1855.

I. WORTMANN.
By his attorney A. WORTMANN.
JAMES DREW.
A. WORTMANN.

Witness—JAMES CALLAGHAN.

NOTICE.—I have THIS DAY taken into my employ Mr. DAVID TAYLOR, who is authorised to collect orders and monies on my account. All letters for me are requested to be sent to my present address, instead of as formerly to the care of Evans and Jones. JAMES JONES. Wine and Spirit Stores, corner of George and Bathurst streets, 13th August, 1855.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the extensive alterations being made at Wynyard House, Messrs. O'DONNALL, HITCHINS, and Co., beg leave to inform the ladies of Sydney, that the re-opening of this establishment must necessarily be postponed a few days later. Wynyard House, 240, George-street.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have THIS DAY admitted Mr. SIMEON JOSEPH COHEN as a Partner in their firm. The business will be conducted as heretofore under the name, style, and firm of J. LAZARUS and

WOOLLER'S HORSE REPOSITORY. George-street, opposite the Police Office, Established 1855—under the new Rules. No charge made at this Repository for putting up horses, &c., for sale by auction. Mr. S. WOOLLER, will sell by public auction every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11 o'clock each day. N.B.—All horses, &c., sold, the owners can have their money immediately after the sale.

MARTYN'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar 240, Pitt-street. Regular Sale Days—Tuesdays and Fridays. All parties sending Horses or other Stock for Sale, are particularly requested to send written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, and if with or without reserve.

Cab Phaeton and Harness.

MR. C. MARTYN will sell by auction, at the Horse and Carriage Bazaar, on FRIDAY next, August 17th, at 11 o'clock,
A good cab phaeton, to carry four inside, with hood, wing lamps, pole and shafts for either one or two horses, mail patent axles, &c., and very light and in good order.

Chaff cutters and Corn Cracking machines.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on FRIDAY next, August 17th, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of patent chaff cutters; ditto of corn cracking machines By the best makers.

Coaching Stallion "Young William."

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. Ward to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on TUESDAY next, 21st August, at 12 o'clock,
"Young William," rising 4 years old, stands 16 hands, with great muscle; colour, a rich dark chestnut.
"Young William" has been pronounced by many competent judges to be the best entire of his class that has been in the market for many years.
To be seen at the Bazaar.

Britzka Phaeton and Pair of Horses.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Horse and Carriage Bazaar, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 17th instant,
A light and elegant britzka phaeton, painted blue, and lined with Morocco leather, Collinge's patent axles, lamps, pole, &c., complete, suitable for one or a pair of horses.
Also a pair of bay geldings and harness. They stand 16 hands high, both rising 7 years old. An excellent match, both as regards appearance and pace, thoroughly broken to town; the whole lot being well worth the attention of any gentleman requiring a really useful and elegant equipage.

Stanhope Gig, Horse, and Harness.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock.
A stanhope gig, painted green, picked out with white, mail patent axles &c.
A bay gelding, 8 years old, perfectly broken, and is a capital gig horse.
A set of harness.

To Breeders of Heavy Draught Horses.
Draught Entire.
HONEST TOM.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. William Farlow, of Richmond, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 24th August, at 12 o'clock,
Honest Tom, a cart stallion, bright bay, with black points, rising 5 years old, and stands 16 hands 2 inches high. Very docile, and a good worker in harness.
Honest Tom will be at the Bazaar two days previous to sale.

The well-known splendid London-built Omnibus "Welcome," and Set of Four-horse Harness.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Horse and Carriage Bazaar, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY next, precisely at 11 o'clock,
The well-known omnibus "Welcome," lately running to Newtown, built by S. and J Gower, of London, only very recently imported; painted cream-colour and claret, lined with crimson plush, mail patent axles, finished in the very best style, with patent ventilator, and the latest improvement; and without exception the best and handsomest omnibus in the colony
A set of nearly new black four-horse harness.

Francis-street, Hyde-park.
Two Dwelling Houses.

☞ For Sale by auction, on THURSDAY, the 16th August, Two very superior Dwelling-Houses, situated in Francis-street, Hyde-park.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the proprietor to sell by public auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Two very superior, compact, and well-finished tenements, situated in Francis-street, Hyde-park, within five minutes' walk of the centre of the city.
Each house has a frontage of 17 feet to Francis-street, by a depth of about 70 feet. The accommodations are—viz.,
On Basement Floor—entrance hall, dining-room, back parlour.
On First Floor—best bedroom, second bedroom.
Attached to each house is a well-built and commodious kitchen, with shed and large yard in the rear—the whole forming very comfortable and desirable dwellings for respectable families.
These houses were erected about three years since, under the personal control and supervision of the proprietor, who spared neither trouble nor expense to render them all that could be desired as comfortable, durable, and respectable domiciles.
The convenient situation of these houses as regards all public offices, places of business, &c., renders it positively certain that they must always continue to command the highest rentals for dwellings of their class.
The auctioneers solicit an inspection of the plans, &c., at their Sale Rooms, where also every information respecting the property can be obtained.
Title, perfect.—Terms at sale.

To close various Accounts.
Boots and Shoes.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A quantity of boots and shoes, to close various accounts, viz.—
Enamelled riding boots
Thigh boots
Knee boots
Light blachers
Stout cossacks
Hobnailed ditto
Nailed bluchers
Oxonians, &c.
Terms at sale.

Paperhangings
Vases.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,
15 cases English paperhangings, newest styles. Also
2 cases ornamental vases.
Terms at sale.

To Drapers, Shippers, Storekeepers, and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock,
23 bales and cases containing the following goods—
36 inch and 72 inch grey domestics
72 inch, 84 inch, and 108 inch sheeting
Croydons
Ticks
Linen drills
Cotton drills
Long wool shawls
Wove ditto
Hosiery, assorted
Cambric handkerchiefs
Cotton handkerchiefs
Alpaca hats
Cloth caps
Boys and youths jackets
India rubber braces
Bracelets and trimmings
Infant's hoods
Hearthrugs
Moleskin trousers
White shirts
Regatta shirts
Flannels
4 and 5-4 prints
Twill shirts
Muslins, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

By order of the Official Assignee, F. W. Perry, Esq.
In the Insolvent Estate of Snelgrove and Thomson, Stationers, Bookbinders, &c., &c.
Important Sale, for the Trade and Public generally.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from the official assignee, F. W. Perry, Esq., to sell by public auction, on the premises of the insolvents, Snelgrove and Thomson, George-street (nearly opposite the London Chartered Bank), on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 20th and 21st instant, each day commencing at 11 o'clock precisely,
The entire stock-in-trade, comprising
Ledgers, journals, day books
Cash books, bill books, account books, in endless variety
Letter and note paper, envelopes, foolscap paper
Memo. books, cards, slates, pens, ink, pencils
Manifold letter writers, copying machines
Inkstands, letter weights
Large selection of new and popular works, many of which are very scarce
Large assortment of new music
Grocers' paper, drapers' paper
Printing paper
Printing presses, cutting machines
Bookbinders' materials and tools
Shop fixtures, gas fittings, &c., &c.
Together with a varied and extensive assortment of all kinds of goods sold by general stationers.
N.B.—The stock will be so arranged that each purchaser can rely upon obtaining his correct lot, all of which bear a printed number.
Terms liberal—namely, cash—as the sale is an imperative one.

Monster Sale of Engravings, Oil Paintings, Glassware, Fancy Goods, &c., &c.
Just landed.—For unreserved Sale,
15 cases—1000 Engravings, &c., &c.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 256, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
15 cases of choice oil paintings and engravings, &c., comprising landscapes, marine views, cattle scenes, &c., in oil—
Engravings framed in maple—Sporting Scenes, Battle of Alma, Herding Sheep, Cambridge Meetings, Shooting Scenes, Aldershot Reviews, Morning and Evening Devotion, Spanish Wife's Appeal, Margaret of Anjou, Day's Pleasure, Gleaner's Return, Waterloo and Peninsular Heroes, Village Festival, The School, Sunday Morning, Wayside Courtesy, Cromwell's Family, Charles the First, French Camp, Satan in Council, Eve of Deluge, Greenwich Pensioners, First and Last Sacrament, Gloria Patria, The Seasons, Breakfast at Melton, Prince Albert and Victoria, Meet at Melton, Badmington, &c., &c., Trial of Knox, Viscount Hardinge, Soldier's Dream, Last Supper, Dying Camel, Royal Recreation, Threading the Needle, Opening of the Sixth Seal, Pandemonium, First Reformers, Wellington Staff, Snap-apple Night, &c., glassware, fancy ornaments, &c.
N.B. The above are only a faint outline of this shipment, which is peculiarly suited to the tastes of an Australian public, being engravings and oil paintings of a first class character.
Terms, cash.

Billiard Table.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, York and Wynyard streets, THIS DAY, August 16th, at 11 o'clock,
A new mahogany billiard table, with cues, balls, marking board, &c., complete.
Terms, cash.

Superior Mahogany and Rosewood Furniture.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, York and Wynyard streets, THIS DAY, August 16th, at 11 o'clock,
Superior rosewood and mahogany furniture, comprising
Hair-seated and spring-stuffed couches and sofas
Hair-seated and ditto chairs
Elegant rosewood chiffoniers
Looking glass banks, &c.
Mahogany card tables
Mahogany chests drawers, by Smee
Cane-seated chairs, imitation rosewood
Willow-seated ditto, ditto
Children's chairs, willow-seated
Cane-seated folding chairs
Mahogany office table
Gilt-framed chimney glasses
Mahogany loo tables, inlaid tops
Ditto footstools, in cane and carpet
Ditto knifetrays, toilet glasses, &c.
Terms at sale.

Household Furniture and Effects.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at the residence of Mr. A. Bing, Caroline Cottage, Castlereagh-street, beyond Bathurst-street, on FRIDAY, August 17th, at 11 o'clock,
All the household furniture and effects, comprising,
Mahogany tables and sideboard
Ditto hair-seated sofa, rosewood chairs, easy chair
Mahogany book-cases, with glass doors
Plated ware, chimney glass, engravings
Iron bedsteads and bedding
Cheval and toilet glasses, toilet table
Marble slab washstands and furniture
Four-post bedstead and feather bed
Mahogany drawers, cane-seated chairs
Oil paintings and engravings
Carpets and rugs, fenders and fire-irons
Office and occasional tables
Kitchen furniture and utensils, and other effects.
Terms, cash.

Household Furniture, Rosewood Pianoforte, and Effects.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at the residence of Mrs. Hutton, 12, Cumberland-street, on MONDAY, August 20th, at 11 o'clock,
All the good and useful household furniture and effects, comprising
Large sideboard, with cellaret, &c.
Telescope dining table
Morocco covered chairs and easy chair
Bookcases, writing table
China, glass, and plated ware
Hall table and clock
Carpets and rugs, fenders and fireirons
Rosewood loo and occasional tables
Imitation rosewood couch, chairs, and easy chairs, covered in crimson and damask
Rosewood chiffonier and devonport
Chimney glass and ornaments
Superior water colour paintings and engravings
Fine-toned rosewood cottage pianoforte, by Collard
Music stool, bronze timepiece
Iron and pine bedsteads and bedding
Marble slab and other washstands and furniture
Chests drawers, toilet tables and glasses
Caned ship's sofa bedstead and portable washstand
Cane-seated chairs, towel horses
Dissolving view lanterns and apparatus
Island curiosities
Work-beneath, tools, and ladders
Kitchen utensils, and other sundries.
Terms, cash.

For Absolute Sale
In consequence of the Proprietor removing from the neighbourhood.
THE AUSTRALIAN STEAM FORGE,
George-street, Redfern.
On THURSDAY, 16th August.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, 178, George-street North, opposite to Hunter-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, 16th August, at 12 o'clock precisely.
Sundry materials connected with the Australian Steam Forge, George-street, Redfern, consisting of
One Nasmith's steam hammer
One boiler and donkey engine, complete
Air furnaces, chimnies, &c.
One portable wrought-iron smith's forge, with bellows, anvil, and tools
Hammered scrap iron, for anchor shanks, about 15 cwt.
Scrap iron, 30 tons, more or less.
The whole will be on view on the premises, George-street, Redfern, and an inspection is recommended previous to the day of sale.
Without the slightest reserve.
Terms at sale.

Life Boat and Pulling Gig.
To Shipowners, Masters of Vessels, and others.
THURSDAY, at the Mart at 12 o'clock.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Australian Auction Mart, 178, George-street North, opposite to Hunter-street, at 12 o'clock. THIS DAY, 16th August,
TWO GOOD BOATS, with all their gear, oars, &c., as they now lie at the wharf.
No. 1. A substantial life-built and safe ship's life boat, with four oars, and carries about five tons.
No. 2. A fine fast four-oar pulling gig.
These boats are lying at the Circular Wharf, and may be inspected on application to Mr. B. Skinner, waterman.
Terms, cash.

Composite and Sperm Candles.
On account of whomsoever concerned.
Ex Cyclone, Horrack, master, from London.
FRIDAY, 17th August.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction at the Australian Auction Mart, 178, George-street North, on FRIDAY, 17th August, at 11 o'clock, ex Cyclone, from London,
TH in diamond,
53 boxes Price's No. 2 composite candles, each 25 lbs., slightly damaged
10 ditto No. 3 ditto, ditto ditto
10 ditto Belmont sperm, ditto ditto.
TH in diamond,
57 boxes Price's No. 2 composite candles, each 25 lbs., much damaged
10 ditto No. 3 ditto, ditto ditto.
All more or less damaged.
Terms at sale.

Hooghly Rice.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 17th August
460 bags of Hooghly rice, each 1¼ cwt.
Terms at sale.

Rope and Wool-lashing.
To Shipowners, Rope Makers, Ship Chandlers, and others.
FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, at 12 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 17th August,
MM over P—
35 coils pine apple rope
MM over S—
19 ditto sun hemp ditto
SH in diamond—
190 ditto ditto ditto
VH—
14 ditto small wool-lashing
6 ditto large ditto
H over M—
19 ditto sun hemp rope, one and a half inch
27 ditto ditto ditto, one inch.
All in excellent condition.
Terms at sale.

To Grocers, Shippers, Storekeepers, Country Agents, and others
Oilmen's Stores
Groceries
Provisions
Wool-lashing
Pine-apple Rope, &c.
FRIDAY, 17th August, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, 178, George-street North, opposite to Hunter-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 17th August,
Sundry invoices of groceries, &c., consisting of
Bottled fruits, pints and quarts, extensive assortment
Pickles, ditto ditto
Price's composite candles, Nos. 2 and 3
Ditto sperm ditto, 1 and 2
New Zealand and Irish butter
Sardines, half and quarters
Yarmouth bloaters
Herrings in tins
Liverpool salt
Ditto soap
Australian stearine ditto—very superior
Preserved oysters and other shell-fish
Colonial bacon
Cochineal
Gum arabic
Tartaric acid
Sicily almonds
Carbonate of soda
Hooghly and Patna rice
Large and small wool-lashing
Pine apple and sun hemp rope
New muscatel raisins, in boxes
Barcelona nuts
Arrowroot
Confectionary
Walnuts
Loaf sugar
Mixed spices
Jams and jellies
Assorted sauces
Cossipore sugar
Raspberry vinegar
Anchovies
Starch and blue
Hyson-skin tea
Congou ditto, in chests and half-chests
Ditto ditto, boxes
Day and Martin's blacking
Coffee, pepper, &c.
Terms at sale,

Playing Cards.
To Stationers, Booksellers, &c..

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, 178, George-street North, at half-past 12 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 17th August.
N.S.W 1 41-2—Three cases, 150 dozen, De la Rue's best pl ying cards.
Terms at sale.

Patent Sperm Candles.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, Shippers, &c.
FRIDAY next, at half-past 11 o'clock,

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Mart, 178, George-street North, at half-past 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 17th August.
100 boxes patent sperm candles.
Terms at sale.

Australian Stearine Soap.
Important to Grocers, Shippers, Storekeepers, and others.
Auction Sale—FRIDAY, 17th August.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the manufacturer to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, 178, George-street North, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 17th August,
6 tons—a choice sample—of Australian stearine soap, of beautiful colour, and very superior in quality, unequalled by anything yet produced in the city, and in every way worthy the particular notice of the trade, and every class of buyers.
Terms at sale.

75 Cases Sardines.
To Grocers, Shipchandlers, Storekeepers, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, 178, George-street North, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 17th August,
40 cases of sardines, in ¼-lb. boxes
35 ditto ditto, in ½-lb. boxes.
In fine condition.
Terms at sale.

Manila Cordage, admirably suited for fishing lines, &c.
For Auction Sale, FRIDAY, 17th August.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Mart, 178, George-street North, opposite to Hunter-street, at 12 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 17th August,
2006 lbs. of the finest Manila cordage, ex Admiral Bandin, just landed, in prime condition.
This is quite a new description of Manilla manufacture, and is peculiarly adapted for fishing lines, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Cocoa Nut Oil and Pearl Shell.
To Merchants, Oilmen, Shippers, and others.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the Circular Wharf (alongside the vessel), at half-past 2 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 17th August,
Ex Louis and Miriam, Circular Wharf,
50 tuns of cocoa nut oil
60 ditto pearl shell
Without any reserve.
Terms at sale.

Port Wine.
Forrester's Five Diamond.
To Hotel-keepers, Wine Merchants, and Connoisseurs

MESSRS. FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed by the importer, to sell by auction at their Rooms, on FRIDAY, 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Five diamonds—
104—2 cases Forrester's port.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Household Furniture
Paintings and Engravings
Carriage and Horses.

MESSRS. FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed by J. H. Atkinson, Esq., (in consequence of his intended removal to the country,) to sell by auction, at his residence, Wood Cottage, Bourke-street South, opposite Baptist's Gardens, on TUESDAY, 21st instant, at eleven o'clock,
The whole of his elegant household furniture, horses, carriages, poultry, pigs, &c., &c., without reserve.
Full particulars in Friday's paper.
Terms, cash.

8 eamer Gipsey.
SATURDAY, 18th instant.

MESSRS. FRITH and PAYTEN have received instructions from Messrs. Macnab, Brothers, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 12 o'clock,
The paddle-steamer GIPSEY, just arrived from Melbourne and now lying in Darling Harbour, off the A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, of the burthen per register of 93 tons, and with two side lever engines of 15 horse-power each.
The vessel has lately been overhauled and newly coppered. Her draught of water when loaded is 5 feet 6 inches; has great room below, with capital accommodation for passengers; and now lies for the inspection of intending purchasers, at the above anchorage.
All particulars may be had or obtained from Mr. Reimage, the owner, on board—or of Messrs. Macnab, Brothers, and Co.
Terms at sale.
Intending purchasers are invited on board on Friday, at 3p. m., when her steaming qualities can be tested in a short trip down the Harbour.

Negrohead Tobacco
Manilla Cigars.
To Tobacconists and Storekeepers.

MESSRS. FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 41, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,
6 half tierces Barrett's twist, new landing
13 ditto U.S.S. tobacco
15 cases No. 2 Manilla cigars
6 ditto No. 3 ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Java Rice.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Pride of the Seas.
Damaged by sea water.

MESSRS. FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at their Sale Yard, 41, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 17th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock,
A quantity of rice, damaged more or less by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Truman's Stout
Burton Ale, now landing
Bottled Beer
Martell's and Hennessey's Brandy
Cape Brandy and Old Tom
Strong Rums
Treble Diamond and Port Wine

MESSRS. FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 41, Pitt-street, FRIDAY, 17th instant, at 12 o'clock,
BEER.
70 hogheads Burton ale
50 cases Friend's and Allsopp's ditto
22 ditto Marzetti's ditto
20 ditto Dunbar's ditto
40 ditto Byass's ditto
30 ditto Dunbar's porter
60 casks 4 dozen Truman's stout
SPIRITS.
16 hogsheads Martell's dark brandy
16 ditto Hennessy's ditto ditto
19 pun cheons 35 o. p. W. I. rums
14 hogsheads 32 o. p. ditto
141 cases pale brandy
254 ditto Browning's old tom
PORT WINES.
50 cases Graham's, 1 dozen each
22 ditto Sandeman's, 2 d tto ditto
20 ditto Bower and Stowell's, 1 ditto ditto
10 quarter-casks superior old port
16 ditto treble diamond ditto ditto
Terms at sale.

To Parties wishing to Invest.
Most extensive, valuable Property—Waterside Frontage to Woolloomooloo Bay.

PURKIS and LAMBERT beg to announce to the public that they have received instructions from Mr. John Gordon Griffiths to submit to public competition, at an early day,
The whole of his valuable house properties in Woolloomooloo Bay.
Full particulars of which will be published in a future advertisement.

SATURDAY, 18th August,
Superior Household Furniture
Very superior and brilliant-toned Pianoforte
Large Pier Glasses, Paintings, Clocks, &c.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, No. 26, Upper Fort-street, opposite the Flagstaff, on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock, in consequence of the present occupier's lease expiring,
The residue of the furniture which is not required by the latter, consisting of a brilliant-toned and very superior pianoforte, very large pier glasses (one being 5 feet 4 inches by 3 feet 3 inches), carpets, paintings, clocks, hall lamp, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 21st August, 1855.
Price and Gosnell's celebrated Perfumery, &c., from their successors, Messrs. Hughes and Jones, just landed, ex Cyclone.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from the importer to sell by auction, at their Mart, 262, George-street, on TUESDAY, 21st instant, at 11 o'clock,
The following choice articles of perfumery, violet powder, soaps, brushes, &c., from the celebrated house of Price and Gosnell (now Hughes and Jones), viz.
De'orsin's castor oil pomade
Price and Co.'s cold cream
Ditto Circassian ditto
Ditto macassar ditto
Ditto bears' grease
Ditto ditto marrow
Ditto curling cream and ditto oil
Dr. Frampton's pomatum
Price and Co.'s extract of rosemary
Ditto assorted royal bouquets
Ditto exhibition ditto
Ditto Asiatic balsam
Ditto Peruvian balm
Ditto honey water and aromas
Ditto rondeletia
Ditto extract of roses
Ditto highly-scented violet powder
Hughes and Jones' biochrine (or life of the hair)
Delcroix's macassar oil
Ditto kalydor
Ditto moelline
Price and Co.'s golden oil
Ditto Abernethy's specific (for the complexion)
Ditto marking ink
Otto of rose pomade
Milk of elder flowers
Milk of roses
Toilet vinegar
Dr. Verdegan's eleana extract
Rose geranium ditto
Essence of verbena
Persian rose soap
Crême de sultanines
Guard's club bouquet
Camphorated chalk
Hair pins
Ditto reindeer's marrow
Ditto trebled distilled lavender water
Delcroix's esprit de lavande
Ditto poudre unique and poudre subtil
Ditto Queen's own dentifrice and camphorated tooth-powder
Ditto vegetable extract, or hair wash
Hughes and Jones' refres
Anderson's Mexican cream
Hancock's balsam
Prince and Co.'s Persian rose soap
Ditto almond oil shaving cakes
Ditto military and shaving ditto
Ditto camphor soap
Ditto floating ditto
Ditto Naples ditto
Ditto honey tablets
Ditto brown Windsor ditto
Ditto rypophagon
Ditto saponaceous bricks
Johnson's patent Windsor soap
Hair brushes and tooth ditto.
Purkis and Lambert strongly recommend the above goods as being of the choicest description.
Terms at sale.

To Drapers, Country Storekeepers, and others,
French Braces
French Gloves.
THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock.

MR. W. C. RUSH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 292, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, 16th August, at 11 o'clock precisely, without reserve,
The whole of the stock of a retail draper, well assorted and in good condition, comprising
5-4 prints
7-8 ditto
9-8 shirtings
Regatta ditto
White sheetings
Grey ditto
Ditto calicoes
White ditto
Horrocks's longcloths
Hollin's ditto
White shirtings
Rolled ditto
Silesias
Glazed cambrics
Ditto furnitures
Dimities
Linen and cotton diapers
Ditto huckaback
Ditto damasks
Table ditto
Osnaburgs
Cotton checks
Printed moleskins
A splendid lot of
Silks
Satins
Garnetts
French ribbons
Bonnet ditto
Gauze ditto
Silk dresses
Ladies' neckties, all qualities
Mantles
Mantelets
Talmas
Sewed muslin goods of every description
Muslin dresses
Ditto robes
Bordered books
Jaconet muslins
Mull ditto
Checked ditto
Hosiery, a large assortment
Haberdashery
Bonnets
Gloves
Silk cravats and bands
Brussels, black and checked
Clothing
Carpeting
Rugs, &c., &c., &c.
CONTINUATION OF SALE.
Mr. W. C. Rush begs to remind intending purchasers, that in consequence of the great number of lots in the stock-in-trade of a draper and clothier, he will continue the sale THIS DAY, commencing at 10 o'clock a.m., at which hour the prompt attendance of all parties interested is particularly requested.
Terms at sale.

To Boot and Shoe Buyers, and the Trade generally.
Important Sale of New and Reasonable Goods, ex late arrivals.

MR. W. C. RUSH will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 81 (late 292), Pitt-street, on MONDAY, the 20th August, at 11 o'clock precisely, without reserve,
Eighty-nine packages of first-class goods, comprising
Enamelled riding boots
Ditto walking ditto
Miner's thigh boots
Superior watertights
Stout ditto, bebbed
Kid wellingtons
Dusk boots
Calf wellingtons
Superior ditto, bevel edges
Patent dress ditto
Half-wellingtons
Boys' and youths' ditto
Elastic side boots
Patent alberts
Superior calf bluchers
Strong ditto ditto ditto, bradded
Boys' and youths' ditto ditto
Men's kip bluchers
Heavy ditto, tipped and bradded
Stockmen's boots
Ladies' superior cloth boots
Ditto cashmere ditto, patent goloshed
Ditto ditto ditto, seal toes
Ditto ditto ditto, elastic sides
Ditto ditto ditto, half-goloshed
Ditto cloth button boots
Maids' cloth and cashmere boots
Ditto patent straps, 1 to 4
Ladies' patent slippers
Ditto ditto ditto, welts
Women's cordovan shoes
Ditto stout leather ditto
Children's leather boots, lace
Ditto cloth button ditto
Ditto cashmere ditto
Ditto patent straps, all sizes
Ditto ditto ditto, ditto, superior
Ladies' prunella slippers
Ditto lasting ditto
Ditto carpet ditto
Ditto venetian ditto
Children's coloured straps.
Terms at sale.

NEW GOODS.
To Merchants, Shippers, Drapers, and others.
THIS DAY, 16th August, 1855.
To commence at 11 o'clock.

MOORE, CHARLTON, and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at Mr. Charles Newton's Rooms,
Two hundred pieces of sterling drapery goods, and fifty cases of choice and superior slops, from the well known house of Moses, Levey and Co., and other well-known houses, consisting of
B. G. moleskin trousers
Boys' and youths' ditto
Ditto doeskin
Men's black and fancy ditto
Ditto shooting coats
Ditto woollen cord trousers
Scotch twill ditto
Boys' and youths' ditto
Regattas
Boys' and youths' ditto
White shirts, dressed
Blue serge ditto
Ditto plaited sleeves and double backs
Black cloth and satin vests
Boys' ditto
37, 40, 44, 48, and 56 inch grey domestics
72 and 80 inch ditto
72 and 80 inch twilled
Horrock's shirtings, all numbers
Bleached sheetings, 72, 80, and 90 inch
Wigan and Croydon ditto
7-8 navy blues and true blues
5-4 ditto ditto
5-4 orange and blue
7-8 prints, new goods
5-4 ditto, choice patterns
Cotton ticks
Linen ditto
Rolled sheetings
Ditto jaconets
Crenolines and corded skirts
Scotch twills
Drab twill and white
Imitation and Welsh flannels
Saxony ditto
Coloured ditto
Printed ditto
Ditto druggets
Moreens
Coburgs
Lastings
Damasks
Alpacas
Cossaburgs
Hollands
Window ditto
Muslins
Nursery diapers
Earleton zinghams
Paisley shawls
Table damasks
Ditto cloths
Shirting and fronting linens
Medium and family ditto
Towels and towelling
Huckaback ditto
3-4, 7-8, 4-4 diapers
Napkins
Doylays
Glass cloths, &c., &c.
Rough hollands
Dressed ditto
Moleskins.
Terms at sale.

Unreserved Sale.
To Silk Mercers, Shawlmen, Drapers, &c., &c.
Silks
Shawls
Barèges, &c.
THIS DAY, 16th August, 1855.

MOORE, CHARLTON, and CO., have received instructions from the importers, to sell at 11 o'clock,
10 cases silks, shawls, barèges, &c., consisting of
Coloured and check glaces
Black and fancy colours
Rich figures ditto
Coloured broundes ditto
Rich moire antique
Fancy glace robes
Watered silks
Black satins
Sarsnets
French long shawls, in all the newest styles
Printed barèges
Ditto ditto robes
Rich flounced ditto
Evening dresses
Ball ditto
Balzorines
China crape shawls
Ponjees
Swiss curtains, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Forfars
Osnaburgs.
THIS DAY, August 16th, 1855.

MOORE, CHARLTON, and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the above day, at Mr. C. Newton's Rooms,
9 bales forfars and osnaburgs, consisting of
3 bales 31 inch forfars
3 ditto 36 inch ditto
3 ditto 38 inch osnaburgs.
Terms at sale.

To Shippers, Speculators, and others.
Island Trade Goods.
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at Mr. C. Newton's Rooms.

MESSRS. MOORE, CHARLTON, and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the above time and place,
11 cases, consisting of the following—
Fancy regatta shirts
Striped ditto ditto.
With a large assortment of other goods, suitable for the Island trade.
Terms at sale.

To Drapers, Outfitters, and Glovers.
French Braces
French Gloves.
THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock.

MOORE, CHARLTON, and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at Mr. C. Newton's Rooms, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
8 cases of the above, consisting of
Elastic braces
Indiarubber braces
Embroidered ditto
Berlin ditto
Black and coloured kid gloves, all in good condition
Ditto, patent fastenings, ditto
French shirts
Fancy ties, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Superior Portable Organ
Ditto Musical Box.
To Music sellers, Dealers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 16th August, 1855, at 11 o'clock precisely,
One very superior portable organ
Ditto ditto musical box, with drum and cymbals.
Terms, cash.

Sale of Curiosities and Sundries.
To Fancy Depôts, Private Purchasers, Dealers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, August 16th, 1855, at 11 o'clock precisely,
A valuable collection of curiosities and sundries, comprising
Ladies' tortoiseshell combs
Ditto ditto back ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, large sizes
Dressing and pocket tortoiseshell combs
Ivory and horn ditto
A beautiful damascene dagger
Penknives, 4 and 2 blades
Housebook
Mathematical instruments, &c.
Silver-handled knives
Ladies' companion
Silver cushion and stamps
Silver bouquet holders
Ditto pencil and glass holders
Ditto knives and forks
English cloe, purse tops, and watch guards
Pearl brooches, and earrings
Heavy silver snuffbox, &c., &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

MONSTER SALE of Pianofortes, by COHEN and HARBOTTLE, at Bank Auction Rooms, on an early day.
Full particulars in Saturday's paper.

Hay
Corn
Bran
Flour.

MR. J. HOPKINS has been instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at Parker's Produce Stores, No. 19, York-street,
300 bales hay
1500 bushels corn
12 tons bran
30 ditto flour.

Substantial Household Furniture, Horses, Carriages, Harness Husbandry, and Dairy Utensils, Lumber, Building Materials, &c.
By order of the Executors of the late Mrs. Rolfey.

RISHWORTH and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, at the residence of the late Mrs. Rolfey, Newtown, THIS DAY, the 16th August, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The whole of the household furniture, carriages, horses, husbandry, and dairy utensils, &c., &c., comprising
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.
Mahogany sofas, hair-seated and stuffed ditto, damask covered; hair-seated chairs, Brussels carpets and rugs, pier glasses, book-cases, books, pier glasses, sideboards, chiffoniers, loo tables, dining ditto, side ditto, D ditto, engravings, lamps, fenders and fireirons, ornaments, easy chairs, glassware, dinner, tea, coffee, and dessert services, cutlery, plated ware; bedroom furniture, &c., consisting of four-post, wooden, and iron bedsteads, mattresses, palliasses, bedding, washstands and services, dressing tables and glasses, carpets, chairs, towel horses, matting, &c., &c.; kitchen utensils, &c., comprising cooking utensils of every description, tables, chairs, crockery, &c., &c.
CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.
One close carriage
One open barouche, nearly new, for one or two horses
Gig and carriage harness
Cart ditto
Saddles, bridles, &c.
HORSES AND COW.
One dark brown gelding
One bay mare.
N.B.—The above have been used to all kinds of work, both together and singly, are perfectly quiet, and in capital condition.
One cow, now in full milk.
HUSBANDRY, &c., UTENSILS.
Two carts
One dray
One spring cart
One water cart
One roller
Three ploughs (one quite new)
Harrows, spades, grindstone, &c. &c.
Also, A quantity of building materials and sundries, consisting of bricks, cut stone, doors, window sashes, carpenter's bench, water casks, dripstone, lumber, &c., &c.

☞ Catalogues will be ready at the Rooms of the auctioneers on the morning of Wednesday, the 15th (the day before the sale.)
N.B.—Omnibusses run every half hour from the corner of King and George streets to within three minutes' walk of the premises

Mutton Hams.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms (behind Mort and Co.'s), Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 17th August, at 11 o'clock,
2150 mutton hams, in prime condition.
Terms at sale.

To Turners, Cabinetmakers, Joiners, and others.
Turning Lathe
Mortising Machine.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms (behind Mort and Co.'s), Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 17th August, at 11 o'clock,
New turning lathe, two heads, one good universal chuck, and a large quantity of tools
Mortising machine, quite new and perfect.
Terms, cash.

To Ship Chandlers, Masters of Vessels, Managers of Steam Companies, and others.
Europe Rope
Coir Water-laid Warp

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Stores (behind Mort and Co.'s), Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 21st August, at 11 o'clock,
Forty-five coils Europe rope, say
3 coils 2 inches
7 ditto 2½ ditto
6 ditto 2¾

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(Abridged from Yesterday's Mercury.)

THE annual meeting of the Hunter River New Steam Navigation Company was held at the Northumberland Hotel, on Monday, at two o'clock: Peter Green, Esq., the Chairman of the Board in the Chair.

The chairman, in opening the meeting, said he was happy to congratulate them on the arrival of all their boats, and that they had fully borne out all the anticipations they had formed of them. They were not now in the position they once were, when their goods were lying rotting on the wharves, and could not be taken to Sydney. Every person now met with prompt attention, and the goods forwarded were at once shipped to order. He had a pleasant duty to perform, as the report of the directors spoke of profits realised, and a dividend to be declared. The total cost of the boats was as follows:—the Hunter, £14,326: the Williams, £14,878; the Paterson, £14,699. Their Sydney wharf property was worth about £3000, and their Morpeth property about £5600. They had also cash in the bank, and a stock of coals. Besides this, they had 419 shares, which they had not sold, as they considered it would be for the benefit of the company to keep these shares out of the market. The gross earnings of the steamers, for the short time they had been working, was £9285, and their working expenses had been £5326, leaving a profit of £3759, which would allow a dividend to be declared at the rate of ten per cent., with £1000 put to the credit of the replacement fund, and £1912 to be placed to the credit of future dividends. He would now read the Directors' report, and would ask them to adopt the same.

THE THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The Directors of this Company, in compliance with the duty devolving upon them by deed of settlement, p. 23, clause 49, have much pleasure in submitting to the shareholders a report of the affairs and transactions of this Company for the past half-year, commencing from February the 20th, to August 1st, 1855.

Your directors congratulate this meeting, and the body of the shareholders generally, upon the successful realisation that has attended the undertaking and labours of your directors, from the organisation of this company to the present; upon your being in possession, and upon the safe arrival, of three of the finest and fastest steam vessels ever introduced into the waters of Australia, the Hunter, Williams, and Paterson. The Hunter possesses great strength, speed, and a light draught of water; and the Williams and Paterson strength, speed, large carrying capabilities, and a light draught of water—all of which qualities, in the various vessels, have been most fully and satisfactorily demonstrated.

Your directors have pleasure in stating that in consequence of the superiority of the Company's fine vessels, as above described, the greatest regularity and certainty in transit are ensured to the public.

Your directors, with a full conviction of these facts, deemed it a duty incumbent upon them, on your behalf and that of the shareholders generally, to acknowledge in suitable terms the obligations and thanks of the Company to the agents, Messrs. Walker, Brother, and Co., the builders, Messrs. Macnab and Clarke, and the consulting engineer, Mr. John Dudgeon, for the faithful, scientific, and business-like manner they have respectively discharged the various important duties devolved upon them. Much credit was also considered due to the respective captains, Messrs. Petley, Moon, and Jardine, for the very careful, seamanlike, and creditable manner your vessels were brought across the ocean—which by your directors has been acknowledged.

An application was by your directors made to Messrs. Jones and Egan, of Sydney, requesting their kind supervision of the Company's affairs at that end, until it was deemed prudent to appoint a manager (which in due course, by the appointment of Captain Tilmouth F. Dye, has been done); which application was received and acted upon in the kindest manner. Your directors, in doing a duty, have pleasure in acknowledging, during their tenure in office, the constant and unremitting attention rendered by these gentlemen to the interests of your Company.

It will have been observed that the Company's first arrival, the Hunter, commenced operations upon the 7th of April; the Williams upon the 11th of June; and the Paterson upon the 7th of July; which have been continuously to the present, an average period of nine weeks, except in dock, and which, undergoing such alterations and additions as were considered necessary by your directory.

Your directors, being anxious upon the important question of insurance, consulted the shareholders, who decided that no insurance should be effected, but to provide a fund approved as soon as practicable. Your directors approve of this course, and have apprised the officers of the Company of the determination, and called on them consequently to exercise extreme care and caution.

Your directors have satisfaction in stating, in consequence of the advanced progress of our Morpeth stores and the arrangements progressing for the additional store accommodation to our Sydney property (which are of a spacious description), that accommodation fully equal to the wants of the district and up-country, for hay, wool, and other produce, will almost immediately be effected. Your directors are upon this matter of store accommodation most anxious that it should be circulated as extensively as possible, in order that our up-country friends and supporters may be assured that their interest and convenience have been by this company properly studied and considered.

Your directors, for the convenience and accomodation of the shippers of goods upon the banks of the rivers, have accepted a tender for the construction of a small river vessel, of about 50 tons, of a light draught of water, which will be finished within a few days, and is then to be placed at their service.

Your directors have reduced the rates of freight and passage money, by their vessels, to an amount which it is hoped will give general satisfaction, and to carry out the original intention, as was set forth in the prospectus of this Company.

The directors have made arrangements for the purchase of two acres of land at Pyrmont, for the immediate repairing of the company's property, Morpeth, which will afford increased facilities and accommodation to the inhabitants upon that side of the river.

Your directors have much pleasure in laying before you the financial statement of your Company's affairs, which has been duly audited; the balance sheet of which now lies upon the table for your inspection. The nett balance of profits, after deducting all liabilities, up to the 1st of August, is £3759 3s. 1d.; and your directors recommend that a dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum be declared to the shareholders from the commencement of operations, and that £1000 be appropriated for a replacement fund; and that the remaining balance, £1912 6s. 5d. be carried, as a working capital. This capital will be irrespective of 419 shares, representing at least a sum of £4190.

In pursuance of the Act of Incorporation, it will be your duty to elect two directors in the room of Messrs. Ogg and Chambers, who retire by rotation. And in conformity with the same Act, it will also be your duty to elect auditors for the ensuing half-year.

Your directors, some time since, seeing that they had acquired sufficient means from the sale of shares to meet all existing demands, with a due consideration for the interest of the original proprietary, and an unwillingness that any portion of your capital should remain in their hands idle or unproductive, deemed it prudent to close the share list, and to allot to themselves, for the benefit of the Company, the residue of the last series of unsold shares, amounting to 419, as before mentioned.

In conclusion, your directors beg to express their pleasure and gratification at the report they have now the honour to submit, and at the healthy condition of your Company's affairs. They also congratulate you upon the results hitherto achieved, and would urge upon the shareholders individually to use their best exertions to perpetuate the present state of prosperity. And lastly, they venture to express a hope that their labours in your behalf will have received your cordial approbation.

PETER GREEN, Chairman.

Mr. Currey seconded the adoption of the report.

Mr. S. Cohen had some remarks to make, before they agreed to adopt the report now read. He found it was the intention of the directors to divide a certain portion of the profits, and to declare a dividend, giving ten per cent., but he was of opinion that such a dividend would not be prudent. It was true that the boats had met with great support, and had been very profitably employed, but it would be wrong to expect a continuance of this kindness to their company, and they might be very easily supplanted in popular favour. When this company was started, the object was to reduce the fares, and to secure to the district a fair rate of charges for freight and passengers. But their present directors had never attempted to carry out these principles, and had shown a great amount of apathy, and when a reduction of fares did take place the old company had the credit of doing so, and the new company only followed in their wake. The dividend was only 3s. 4d. per share, just half a lawyer's charge, and whilst it would be of little advantage to them individually, it would as a whole strengthen the hands of the company. He considered the directors had not acted wisely in following, as they had done, in the wake of the old company. They should have been the first to reduce the fares and freights, and not have allowed the old company to set them the example. It was not prudent at the present time to throw away any portion of their capital. They had a most influential and powerful company to deal with, and they had to compete with such men as Captain Towns, Messrs. Cooper, Croft, and Clark Irving. It was therefore necessary that they should keep all their money in reserve, and be prepared for any opposition they might be called to encounter. They could perfectly well afford to run their boats at 12s. 6d. for a cabin passage, and yet realise a handsome profit. (Mr. Wisdom: The old company have reduced their fares to beasfit themselves.) He felt obliged for the remark which had been made, which showed that there was wisdom yet in the house of Jacob. (Great laughter.) He hoped that no dividend would be declared that day. He moved an amendment, therefore, that no dividend whatever should be declared.

Mr. W. Wade seconded the amendment.

Captain Russell would call the attention of the meeting to the fact that they had realised a certain amount of profit, and if the boats had done so at the high rate of passage money, they could have cleared nothing when running at half the price.

Mr. Heugh said they would have double the number of passengers, and a greater amount of freight.

Mr. Lang stated that before the Hunter was started a letter had been sent to the old company, asking if they intended to reduce the freights, and they were told that they had no such intention. They had then only one boat, but now they were quite ready for them.

The chairman would be opposed to running the boats at a great loss, as he would much sooner see them laid up. They had already got a pretty large amount of profit, and he was not afraid of any opposition they might encounter.

Mr. James Dickson would say, in reference to Mr. Cohen's amendment, that he thought it would be casting a vote of censure on the directors were it adopted. The company had been prosperous, and there was no fear that it would be a losing concern. The company had not been got up in the spirit of opposition, but for the good of the district, and he approved of all the steps the directors had taken. They were quite right in not lowering the fares until the old company had set them the example. He was glad to see that the shareholders had full confidence in the directors.

Mr. Edwin Hickey considered Mr. Cohen's remarks of great importance. The old company, by their reduction of fares, had shown their teeth, and this was a most important crisis in the affairs of the company. For his part he had no objection to allow his dividend to remain over for three years to come. They had not come into the field as an opposition company; they were forced into it after having been oppressed by exorbitant fares, and insulted by incivility.

Mr. J. Nott wished to know if the directors intended to sell the reserved shares.

The chairman said the directors had no present intention to sell these shares, and would not do so without well studying the interests of the shareholders.

Mr. J. Nott asked what was the price of the hares.

The chairman said they were £10 10s. each.

Captain Russell said there was a difference between the shareholders who had subscribed three years ago and those who had entered only a few months since. Ten per cent. was a handsome dividend to the latter, but not much to the first proprietors.

Mr. J. Nott was quite satisfied with the withholding of the dividend, provided they agreed to lock up the reserved shares.

Mr. Levy had heard nothing about the insuring of the vessels, and if this had been done there would have been no dividend whatever.

Captain Russell explained that the replacement fund was intended to meet that and other contingencies.

Mr. J. E. Pearce would second Mr. Nott's proposition to close the share list, until a public meeting was called for the purpose.

Mr. Cohen's amendment was then put to the meeting, and carried by a majority of 37 to 27, and the report, as amended, was agreed to unanimously,—the alteration made being that the clause in regard to a dividend should be struck out.

On the motion of Mr. Levy, seconded by Mr. Anderson, Messrs. Owen and Dodds were re-appointed auditors for the ensuing half-year.

On the motion of Mr. Levy, seconded by Captain Russell, it was unanimously agreed that the auditors should be paid for their services at the same rate as the directors.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of two directors, in the room of Messrs. Chambers and Ogg. The candidates were Messrs. Chambers, Ogg, Hickey, and Gorrick.

A letter was read from Mr. Gorrick, who withdrew as a candidate.

The chairman then took a show of hands, when the votes were declared to be for Mr. Hickey, 51; Mr. Ogg, 46; Mr. Chambers, 40.

Mr. Chambers then demanded a ballot, and Messrs. J. Dickson, W. Currey, and A. Dodds were elected as scrutineers.

Whilst the voting was going on, Mr. Cohen proposed a vote of thanks to the directors, which was seconded by Mr. Magney, and unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Chambers returned thanks for himself and Mr. Ogg.

Captain Russell asked what they were going to do with the lighter they were building?

The chairman said it would carry about fifty tons of goods, and only drew three feet water, and their object was to collect with it goods on the river. It could come up to West Maitland.

The scrutineers having returned, declared the votes to be as follows: Mr. Ogg 500, Mr. Chambers 435, Mr. Hickey 219. The Chairman declared Messrs. Ogg and Chambers to be duly elected.

On the motion of Mr. Newman, seconded by Mr. O'Keefe, a vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to the chairman and directors.

The chairman briefly returned thanks, and the meeting separated.

At a meeting of the directors, held after the conclusion of the business of the general meeting, it was unanimously resolved that Mr. P. Green be re-elected to the office of chairman for the ensuing twelve months.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. J. HOPKINS.—At Mr. B. Parker's Produce Stores, Yorkstreet, at 11 o'clock, Hay, Corn, Bran, Flour.

MR. F. PUISSANT.—At the French Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Wines, Brandy, Gin, Rum, Champagne, Porter, Ale.

MESSRS. MOORE, CHARLTON, and CO.—At Mr. C. Newton's Rooms, Castlereagh, Drapery, Slops, Silks, Shawls, Barege's, Forfars, Osnaburgs, Regatta and Striped Shirts; at 12 o'clock, Gloves.

MESSRS. BOWDEN and THRELKELD.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, Building Sites in Paddington-street.

MESSRS. CORBEN and HARBOTTLE.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Portable Organ, Musical Box, Curiosities, and Sundries

MR. E. SALAMON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Mahogany and Rosewood Furniture, Billiard Table, &c.

MESSRS. CHATFIELD and HUGHES.—At their Sale Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Houses in Francis-street, Hyde Park.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Materials connected with the Australian Steam Forge, George-street, Redfern; at 12 o'clock, Life-boat and Pulling Gig.

MESSRS. EISDWORTH AND CO.—At the Residence of the late Mark Kelsey, Newtown, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, Husbandry, Dairy Utensils, &c.

MR. LONG.—At the Cattle Sale Yards, Camperdown, at 2 o'clock, Fat Bullocks.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At the Bull's Head Horse Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Gigs, Dog Cart, Drays, Harness, &c.

MR. W. C. RUSH.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Stock of a Retail Draper.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Tallow, Hides, Sheepskins.

MESSRS. MOORE.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Slops, Drapery, Jewellery, &c.

MR. G. PICKERING.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, &c.

ASHTON'S AMPHITHEATRE.—Last evening, Mr. W. Evans, agent, took his farewell benefit at this place of amusement, in York-street, and was rewarded with a well-filled house. The chief attractions of the evening were the performances of Mrs. Melville, Mr. Walker, and the aboriginal boy Mungo Mungo, upon his bare-backed steed; also of the trick-ponies—each of which elicited applause.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Wednesday Evening.

TO-DAY, a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney was held at the Banking-house, George-street, to take into consideration the propriety of increasing the capital of the Company from £200,000 to £240,000, by creating 1600 new shares, and to decide upon the terms of allotment or disposal of the same. It appeared from the statement of the Chairman that the necessary authority for this measure was obtained from Sir Charles Fitz Roy in 1852, but it had not been considered necessary to carry it out until the present time. The necessary resolutions were carried; and it was resolved that the new shares should be appropriated *pro rata* among the existing shareholders.

We are informed that the Railway Commissioners are making arrangements with Mr. Randle, by which the working of the Sydney and Parramatta line will be confided to him for one year. He is to bear the whole expense of officers and servants, with the exception of cash-takers, and he is to receive fifty-five per cent. of the gross earnings; the remaining forty-five per cent. will go to the Government. This appears to be a satisfactory arrangement.

From the latest report from the cloth markets of Leeds, May 12, we take the following, Upon the whole the report must be considered favourable.

We have again to report that there has been a good demand for cloth, and in the aggregate a large business cleared from the two cloth-halls after the close of the markets this day. The woollen trade is certainly more active at present than it has been for many months, purchases having been more freely made, and orders more extensively given out during the past fortnight than for any time during the present year. Hence the operative manufacturers are tolerably well employed, and, all things considered, the aspect of this staple manufacture is as good as any of the textiles carried on in the United Kingdom.

The prices of all kinds of wool are firm, and the best colonial kinds have advanced a little this month. India, too, is higher. Hence the price of woollen cloth has a slightly upward tendency.

The worsted trade in the West Riding, the chief seat of which is at Bradford, has improved a little during the past month, and a fair demand is found for goods suitable to the home market. As has frequently been noticed, the worsted trade suffers much from the war, the export trade being thereby much curtailed.

At Birmingham the state of the iron trade was represented to be more promising than at previous dates. The correspondent of the *Times*, writing May 12th, says—

It is satisfactory to report, that, according to the last accredited authorities, the state of the iron trade in South Staffordshire is more promising than represented last week. Considerable foreign orders have been delivered, and there is a better demand for the home market than was expected. The consequence has been a small advance in the price of pig, which during the week has fetched from 2s. 6d. to 5s. per ton more than last quotations: The rates for pigs are, however, still extremely low, and, notwithstanding the many furnaces recently put of blast, the make in most districts exceeds the requirements of the mills and forges. An iron-master states that some of the large works, who will not sell at less than the declared prices of the trade, are still on short time, but that the worst, in his opinion, is past, and a steady increase of orders may be expected, especially from Canada and the United States. Belgium, too, he contends, cannot monopolise the Dutch market, with British iron at £8 per ton for the best makes. So far, future prospects are encouraging, but, on the other hand, it cannot be denied that underselling continues to be carried on to a great and ruinous extent. This will be clearly shown in the course of certain proceedings about to be brought before the Birmingham District Court of Bankruptcy.

The coal trade is remarkably active, and the colliers, who complain that its price has not fallen in proportion to their reduced rate of wages, are about, it is said, to seek for an advance. It will be recollected that the late reduction and consequent strike was in consequence of the demands of the Ironmasters, who represented the charges for coal, together with ironstone, to be too high in comparison with the prices obtained for pigs and manufactured iron. The coal trade of South Staffordshire is not, however, so completely dependant upon furnaces and forges as it was some few years ago. The railways—north, south, east, and west—carry off immense quantities for domestic consumption in different parts of the country, and the demand, as fresh facilities of transit spring up, is daily upon the increase. The Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, and South Staffordshire lines more especially carry an immense quantity of the produce of the districts to distant markets, and thus, while keeping up prices, render the coal proprietors, who are not also Ironmasters independent, as compared with what they were formerly, of the local demands of the iron manufacture. The colliers, by reason of this demand, contend that they are entitled to their old rate of wages.

The price of copper remains firm; but notwithstanding a further advance was expected to have been declared on Tuesday last. The large manufacturers of copper and brass goods are loth to buy, except for immediate use. The demand for manufactured articles has so much declined that speculation in the raw material, although there is an obvious tendency upwards, is deemed altogether inexpedient. The season is also against the make of copper goods, except for stock, and the present state of the country does not seem to justify such a course. The consequence is that many brass foundry establishments are short of work and the men only partially employed. The commercial men out in various parts of the kingdom represent the demand for these descriptions of wares as extremely limited. The tin plate workers and tinmen generally are doing comparatively little. Trade with them is more than usually dull. Some few months ago we noticed the return of the tinmen to work after a "turn-out" which had the effect of introducing into Birmingham a number of German and French workmen. It was hoped that all was settled for the future, but now we are given to understand the men are dissatisfied with the rate of wages offered, and are again likely in some establishments to become refractory. The electro-platers lately in the employ of Messrs. Elkington and Mason are still "out," and there appears little prospect of an immediate reconciliation. Other establishments in the same branch of manufacture are going on and pay the same rate of wages as heretofore; but business is extremely languid and the demand for first-class goods very limited. It is hoped that the Paris Exhibition, at which Messrs. Elkington will make a profuse display of their best productions, will have the effect of reviving this department of local industry. It is in the lower qualities of electro-plating that there is at present the most activity; but even in this branch the trade is not so brisk as a few months ago.

The glass manufacture continues in a deplorably depressed condition, one first-rate firm having almost entirely closed their establishment. The great falling off is in the export trade, but some of our manufacturers state that the demand for domestic glass for the home market is, as compared with what it was, insignificantly trifling. There is little doing in decanters and table-glass generally, and great numbers of the blowers and other workmen are consequently not half employed. The crown and plate glass business, owing to the few public works now in course of construction, and the slackness of the building trade generally, are far from being so good as usual at this time of the year.

The Tower gun trade is as active as it can be under circumstances; but exaggerated statements are made as to the number of rifles supplied to the Board of Ordnance. During the month of April the supply was from 6000 to 7000; and we believe it has at no period reached 200 per week. This, however, is not the fault of the gunmasters; for, if promptly and liberally supplied with materials, they could produce, in a limited time, almost any amount of musketry. At present some of the workmen are not, for want of materials, employed more than half their time. While upon this subject, we may allude to a complaint lately made by Mr. William Russell, the *Times* correspondent in the Crimea, to the effect that the rod of the Enfield pattern was so awkwardly fixed that it was almost impossible for the soldier to use it. We pointed out this defect some months ago. It is caused by the nature of the groove into which the rod runs and the swell on the rod. To remedy this defect, a very simple improvement has been carried into effect by Mr. John Smith, who is in the employment of Messrs. Houlds and Sheath. He adheres to the old plan of a spring, but has very ingeniously overcome the difficulty caused to the screw by its coming into contact with the spring, by fixing a small roller on the latter; so that, while the object of retaining the rod in its place is effectually secured, it may be drawn out by the hand as it is not weakened, and the screw of the rod is preserved uninjured. The improvement was, we believe, submitted to the inspection of the Board of Ordnance on Friday, and has already received the sanction and high approval of the chief officers at the Government proof-house in this town.

The last report from Manchester, May 12, is as follows:—

The attempts to force up the prices of cotton goods proportionably with the rise in cotton this week have been unsuccessful. The speculative movement at Liverpool continues without abatement, and, of a sale of nearly 106,000 bales of cotton in the week, 55,340 have been to speculators, while 47,600 bales only have been taken by the trade. The result of these opposite operations is, that the raw material has again increased ¼d. to ⅜d. per lb. in price. On Tuesday there appeared to be a disposition on the part of the dealers in cotton goods here to follow the example, and manufacturers and spinners did realise in a few instances a fractional advance; spinners' rates ¼d. more per lb., and in a few cases obtained ⅛d., but their efforts to retain the advantage materially checked business. It is the same to-day; buyers are exceedingly cautious, and take only for their most immediate wants at the prevailing current. Generally, the advance on yarn is barely ⅛d. per lb., and in a few cases have spinners been willing to sell without more or less of an advance. In cloth the business done has been materially contracted throughout the week by the firmer tone forced upon the makers by the increased price of the raw material. Buyers have in many cases been willing to give last week's rates, and in a slight concession to the upward tendency, or a rise equal to about one-third the increase which has taken place in the fortnight upon cotton. The cloths upon which this advance has been most readily obtainable are the better class of 40-inch shirtings, such as are made at Preston, and suited to the Indian trade. In printing cloths of the lower makes, and in one or two weights of 8-inch, there has been rather more business, but not sufficient to establish an increase of values. The market closes firmly, but with dullness. Messrs. John Ponder and Co., in their overland circular for India and China, say:—"Producers are gradually being placed in a worse position, and it is to be regretted that they do not act so as to be their interest to work short time, thereby checking the advance in cotton, and giving foreign markets time to rally from the excessive shipments forced upon them—in many instances by the producers themselves—rather than meet the prices in their own market."

BIRTHS.

On Wednesday, the 15th instant, Mrs. E. W. Hollinworth, of a daughter.

At the General Washington, George-street, on the 15th instant, the wife of Mr. Henry Crane, of a son.

DEATHS.

On the 14th instant, Sarah Elizabeth Hoby; an only child.

On the 15th instant, James, second son of Mr. James Clinton, of Hunter-street; aged six years.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. John Miller, shipwright, are respectfully requested to attend the Funeral of his late deputed wife Ellen Ann Miller. The procession to move from his residence Balmain, on THURSDAY, at half-past two o'clock, p.m., precisely. WALTER and REUBEN THOMAS, undertakers, King-street, West.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. James Clinton are invited to attend the funeral of his deceased son, James, to move from his residence, Hunter-street, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, undertaker. N.B. No circulars will be issued. Hunter-street, August 16th.

THE EYE.—DEFECTIVE VISION RELIEVED.—Mr. DE LISSA, from London, in connexion with the celebrated firm of S. and B. Solomons, opticians and oculists to the Royal Family, of Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. The optical improvements made by this firm enable persons in advanced age, as well as the young, to read with ease, and to discriminate the minutest objects with perfect distinctness. Their lenses have the most valuable advantage over spectacles now in common use, that instead of the vision becoming strained, heated, or weakened, it is preserved and strengthened. Their glasses are slightly tinted by a valuable process, known only to themselves, which keeps the eye in its required temperature and made to suit the various diseases of the eye; while lenses of any kind or material is hurtful and dangerous to the sight. Telescopes, microscopes, race glasses, double and single operas, of most extensive power. Also, a very small powerful waistcoat pocket glass, the size of a walnut, to discern objects for miles.

OBSERVE the address—Mr. DE LISSA, Optician and Oculist, 58, Castlereagh-street, between King and Market-streets. At home from 10 till 4, Saturdays excepted.

DEAFNESS.—New Discovery, The Organic Vibrator.—An extraordinary, powerful, small, newly-invented instrument, for deafness, entirely different from all others, to surpass any thing of the kind that has been, or probably ever can be, produced. It rests within the ear without projecting, and being the same colour as the skin, is not perceptible. It enables deaf persons to enjoy general conversation—to hear distinctly in church and at public assemblies. The unpleasant sensation of singing noises in the ear is entirely removed, and it affords all the assistance that possibly could be desired.

Observe the address—Mr. DE LISSA, Optician and Aurist, 58, Castlereagh-street, between King and Market streets. At home from 10 till 4, Saturdays excepted.

A DISEASE THAT SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.—Among the various disorders of the mouth, there are none more frequent than decayed teeth, which, on first entering the gums, causes them to bleed on the most trifling occasions, and produces the most offensive and frequently putrid breath. A soft substance invariably accumulates round the necks of the teeth, penetrates into the gums, which gradually waste away; the teeth then become loose and drop out whole from their sockets, and it is well known that the loss of teeth arises more from this cause than from any other. In short, scurvy in the gums affects individuals of all ages and constitutions, and, if not speedily removed, will be the primary cause of toothache and decay. JOURDAN, BROTHERS, 15, Hunter-street.

DR. BERNCASTLE, Physician-Accoucheur, William-street, opposite Forbes-street; at home before 9, rom 1 to 3, and 6 to 8.

DR. FREDERICK WEST, Surgeon, Apothecary, and Accoucheur, General Medical Practitioner, late surgeon-superintendent (by examination) in the Government emigration service, 58, South Head Road. Fee for advice (medicine included), 5s.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Dentist (established 1842), 181, George-street North, near the *Empire* Office.

MR. J. E. SMYTH, for many years assistant to Mr. Bellisario, begs to state that he will extract teeth from 9 to 10 o'clock gratis, and advice any hour. Residence, No. 77, Castlereagh-street, three doors north of Market-street.

TEETH EXTRACTED with the new improved Instruments.—Mr. J. E. SMYTH, Practical Dentist, can supply mineral Teeth of every natural shade, from one to a complete set, on the most approved principles of the English and American systems. Children's teeth regulated, and teeth filled with gold leaf, and the best approved cements for filling large cavities, No. 77, Castlereagh-street.

M. AND L. BRODZIAK, Wholesale Jewellers. Stores, Wynyard-lane.

STACE, Practical Upholsterer, 15, Bathurst-street East. Carpets and Hangings of every kind made up.

W. INGRAM, late H. Walker, Grocer, &c., 472, George-street South, opposite the Woolpack Inn.

RICHARD BINNIE, Saddler, and Saddler's Ironmonger, 374, Brickfield Hill, Sydney.

RENTS and DEBTS COLLECTED by MORGAN and PARSONS, 169, Pitt-street.

SURVEYING and Land Agency Offices. C. E. LANGLEY, 229, George-street, next the Post Office.

FAMILY GROUPS taken in a skylight room arranged for the purpose. FREEMAN BROTHERS.

PORTRAITS of Children taken instantaneously and beautifully coloured. FREEMAN, BROTHERS.

SYDNEY GALLERY OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ART, next door but one to the Post Office.—Coloured Daguerreotype and Collodiotype Portraits taken daily in a spacious skylight room, in any weather. FREEMAN, BROTHERS.

PROSPECTUS.—The *ILLAWARRA MERCURY*, a Weekly Record of News, Politics, and Literature for the Wollongong, Kiama, and Shoalhaven Districts, will be published on MONDAY, the 8th October next.

The *Illawarra Mercury* will consist of eight pages of closely printed matter, and will resemble in appearance the London *Atlas*, *Examiner*, &c.

We subjoin the following abstract of the principles by which we will be guided, in dealing with the leading topics of the day, both local and national.

In general terms—all political subjects will be discussed on a liberal and comprehensive basis; and we shall fastidiously eschew expressions of opinion calculated to excite ill feeling among those with whom we may happen to differ.

We will advocate the unlocking of the waste lands, and their disposal at such moderate prices, and in such quantities, as will enable the industrious farmer or the intending settler to purchase a homestead.

The ruinous state of public thoroughfares, and the entire absence of any local means whereby old roads may be kept in repair, and new ones opened in Wollongong and the neighbouring townships, appear to call for our special exertion.

We shall not fail to bring under the notice of the Legislature, the urgent necessity of immediately taking such steps as will ensure to the town of Wollongong a copious and regular supply of water.

And now that the viceregal office is filled by a gentleman of high engineering reputation, it affords a favourable opportunity of introducing to his consideration, the neglected state of the Marine Interests of Wollongong, Kiama, and Shoalhaven, whose harbours or roadsteads become daily of greater importance.

The agricultural resources of Illawarra, and the surrounding districts, having of late become vitally important to the welfare of the over-populated metropolis of Sydney, will receive at our hands that encouragement which their importance appears to merit.

Having spoken thus much on political matters, it will not be out of place to say a few words relative to the course which we intend following in questions of a religious complexion: we opine, that those are egregiously who think that the columns of the press should be made a debating ground of the relative value of any form of Christian worship; on the contrary, we shall always endeavour to cherish harmony and feeling in religious matters, by giving impartial reports of local meetings, in connexion with all religious bodies, and by avoiding subjects calculated to arouse unchristian feeling.

The following is a precis of the plan intended to be adopted in the selection and collocation of the principal items of news.

The *Illawarra Mercury* will contain a weekly digest of the proceedings in the Legislative Chamber, and the Courts of Law; as also an abstract of all important occurrences throughout the Australian colonies. The affairs of Europe, and particularly of our fatherland, will occupy that position which their importance merits. Tales and Sketches illustrative of Australian life, both extracted and original, will be published. The claims of Literature and the Fine Arts will not be overlooked.

Under the head of "Original Correspondence," will be always kept open a column for the use of such of our readers as may wish to express their views on any current question, provided such expression be written in a temperate manner. Original Essays and Sketches will meet with ready insertion in the *Illawarra Mercury*. Intelligent correspondents will also be appointed at all available places throughout the Illawarra and neighbouring districts, who will furnish our readers with periodical reports of all occurrences of importance in their respective localities.

A considerable space will be devoted, weekly, to the prices ruling in the sydney and other markets for grain, stock, and all such produce; and, having made arrangements with a mercantile correspondent of integrity, mercantile affairs of local importance will be watched over with care. It is intended that the *Mercury* shall contain Prices Current corrected up to the last moment preceding the departure of the mail from Sydney.

All communications addressed to the Editor of the *Illawarra Mercury*, Post Office, Wollongong, will meet with immediate attention.

Subscribers' names will be received by the following persons:—Wollongong.—Mr. Hewlett, Post Office; Mr. Hetherington, storekeeper. Kiama.—Mr. John Graham, storekeeper. Shell Harbour.—Mr. Hassan, schoolmaster. Jamberoo.—Mr. William Allen, storekeeper and Postmaster. Macquarie River.—Mr. Robert Wilson, storekeeper. Sydney.—Mr. Davis, Were and Pritchard's stores, Circular Quay, to whom communications may be addressed in connection with the *Mercury*; Mr. Beck, storekeeper, opposite the Royal Hotel, George-street.

Terms of Advertising:—4 lines and under, 2s. 6d.; 6 lines, 3s.; 8 lines, 4s.; every additional line, 3d.

Subscription, if paid in advance, 6s. per quarter; 6s. 6d. credit.

Further particulars may be had on application to the proprietors, Messrs. Garrett and Cahill, at the *Illawarra Mercury* General Printing Office, Wollongong, on and after the 14th September.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—Parties desirous of subscribing to the above journal, in the neighbourhood of Brickfield-hill, will be supplied by Mr. T. LUSTY, 356, Brickfield-hill, at 6d. per quarter.

CARD ADVERTISEMENTS will be received by Mr. LUSTY up to 7 o'clock in the evening.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—For the convenience of customers of this bank, and of such inhabitants of the Southern part of the City, an office has this day been opened at No. 363, George-street South, near the Haymarket, where banking business in all its branches will be conducted in the same manner as at the head office of the institution. Bills for discount, and communications for the Board of Directors will be received at the Southern office, until 12 o'clock, and at the head office, until 4 o'clock on Tuesdays and Fridays.

JOHN TAYLOR, manager. Sydney, 4th July, 1855.

MARINE HOTEL GROUNDS, WATSON'S BAY.—Persons desirous of leasing the above premises, may learn the terms upon application to WILLIAM WOOLLEY, secretary, 8, and *M. S. P.* Company, Campbell's Wharf.

GOLD, SILVER, and STEEL BRACELETS, Brooches, Rings, Studs, Pencil Cases, &c., at HAMBURGER and SONS.

JEWEL and GLOVE BOXES, Card, Crochet, and Thread Cases, Reticules, at HAMBURGER and SONS, 114, Pitt-street.

SWINBOURNE'S COMMERCIAL HOTEL, Wellington.—Mr. JAMES SWINBOURNE will open, on the 1st of July next, the above Hotel, and he begs to apprise the inhabitants of Wellington, the neighbouring settlements, and the Australian colonies, also the grazing and country settlers, that he intends conducting the above establishment in such a style as to ensure the comfort of those who may patronise him, being determined that nothing shall be wanting on his part to supply the wants of all classes of visitors.

Comfortable and well-aired bedrooms.

Good stabling.

A choice stock of wines, spirits, beer, and liqueurs.

The proprietor has also at a very considerable expense carried out the Commercial Wharf, opposite the Hotel, where a large vessel or steamer can land and discharge.

Refreshments will be provided at all hours. An ordinary daily at one o'clock.

NOTICE.—The men named below, who arrived in this port by the ship Exodus, were engaged for and are under agreements to serve in the police. They have refused to enter on their duties under their agreements, and the public are hereby cautioned against employing any of them, and thus subjecting themselves to the legal consequences of so doing.

W. C. MAYNE, Inspector-General of Police.

13th August, 1855.	
Patrick Lyons	George Kennedy
William Hitchen	Richard Fawcett
John Blackbourne	Peter Murray
James Niahols	James Murley
Peter Barnes	John Smith
Patrick Logan	William Craik
Thomas James	John Gibson
Charles Sheasley	Francis Keenan
Richard Eades	James Keenan
Frederick Stutely	James Gray
Samuel Goodlock	Donald Finlayson
Charles Woodhouse	James Clifford
Joseph Peaker	William Elder
Matthew Warburton	John Lawton
William Gough	William H. Gill.
John Holroyd	

NOTICE.—In reference to an advertisement by Mr. FRANCIS HUGHES, in the *Newcastle Telegraph*, offering the lease of certain premises, situate in Watt-street, Newcastle, lately in possession of Mr. JOHN ROGERS for sale, we beg to notify that an action of ejectment has been commenced, and is now pending by us as assignees of the Insolvent Estate of the said John Rogers, against the said Francis Hughes, to recover possession of the said premises, for the benefit of the creditors of the said estate. Dated this fourteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

JOHN MORRIS
JOHN ANDERSON.
Assignees of the Insolvent Estate of John Rogers

NOTICE.—If Mr. EDWARD JONES does not call for the goods in my possession in one week from this date, they will be sold by public auction to defray the expenses. JOHN MONTI, watchmaker, 133, Pitt-street South.

MR. A. B. GOODY, having left my employment, is no longer authorised to receive any moneys on my account. W. C. RUSH, auctioneer.

ABSCONDED from my service, JANE GREEN, two years of whose engagement was unexpired. She is low, stout, with pearl or cast in her left eye, a lisp in her speech, dark hair short, about 15 or 16 years of age. She will be as welcome to her home as ever she was, if she comes back of her own accord. I, anybody is found harbouring, or protecting, or supporting her in any way, they will be prosecuted according to law. (Signed, her master) I. DAVIS, 274, Kent-street, or 13th Stall, Fruit Market, George-street.

STOLEN or STRAYED.—From the Richmond Common, a bay horse, aged, white spot on hind foot, branded CB on shoulder. Also, from Cockfighter's Creek, a grey horse, aged, branded CB conjoined; a chesnut horse, 4 years old, branded CW on near shoulder; a chesnut mare, aged, branded JO on off and CE over JM on near shoulder, when lost had a chesnut foal by her side branded JO on off shoulder; a bay mare, aged, branded JO on off and CE over JM on near shoulder, with a colt foal by her side, not branded, the near ear the under part slit off;—these four have been lost for a considerable time. Also, from the Namoi River, a black horse, 4 years old, branded JO on off and JC on near shoulder. If st